SPRING, 1863.
[C]OOLEY, FARWELL & CO
42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE,
...now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS
...Ginghams, DeLaines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
...of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
...SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade Solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 2283.
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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
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Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
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There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,
One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,
...
Florence Machine Sewing Company
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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., 124 Lake street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2283.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
Has permanently located himself at 96 Randolph street. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South.
Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 96 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DEVON BULLS AND BULL CALVES,
...also, five Cows and five Two-year olds, for sale cheap for cash. WM. C. GOODALL, Lake County, Ill., near Park's Corners.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The best in the world. WM A. BATCHELOR'S
CELEBRATED HAIR DYE
...

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—
...
G. WALKER, Administrator of R. H. Walker.
May 28th, 1863.

$10 POSITIVELY MADE
...
WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S FRENCH
Periodical Drops for Females.
...
LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, General Western Agents.

WANTED—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month...
Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant...
JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.
Providence, R. I., May 18, 1863.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER...
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

"NOSES."—Their Significance...
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FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID FARM.
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BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER.
We are in want of
BUTTER.
...

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!!!
...

EVANS' DAILY LINE OF...
...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The situation in the East affords still ample ground for conjecture. It seems certain, however, that Pennsylvania was more scared than hurt, and, as a permanent result, more admonished than harmed. Our own dispatches from Washington locate the main body of Lee's force still in Virginia, where it is not unlikely he may prefer to remain, unless attacked, to secure the noble harvests now ripening in that region. But the danger to Maryland and Baltimore by his present position stands confessed, and vigorous preparations are making by our officers to rend erevery thing secure. Not only do the dispatches differ as to Lee's location, but as to the number of his army, one account giving him only 20,000 men. It will be safest, however, to provide against the outside figure named.

The infamous Copperhead Conclave that polluted Springfield with their utterances of Treason on Wednesday, shamelessly resolved:

"That the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government," &c.

They also propose, in the same series of resolutions, "a national convention to settle upon terms of peace." Our dispatches state that on the same day in which these same traitors were in session, a dispatch was received by Gov. Yates from Washington, asking with how many troops Illinois can immediately respond, to prepare to repel threatened invasion of the border. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The ultimate deductions from the teachings of Copperhead orators and presses are the most to abound, in sections where the rankest phase of democracy reigns. Show us a district in Indiana where no papers are taken but the Jeff. Davis organ of this city, or the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and we shall know thereby the locality where the perils of the draft officers are the most imminent. Murder will lie in wait for the agents of the Conscription law; the enrollment will be a work of difficulty and danger. Judges and Senators and Congressmen will be found to assure the public that the Constitution provides no method to stop these fountains of treason, and the dispatches will continue to bring tidings of these outrages that are the fruits of the dissemination of such doctrines. The Indiana dispatches, elsewhere, add to the previous list. Let all the guilty parties that are arrested for these overt acts, be summarily dealt with, and by martial law. Presently we shall reach the wise course of making treason-teaching, as well as treason-shrieking dangerous business. Neither speech or press can safely be left free to assail the nation.

"Don't put that paragraph in," said a friend at our elbow, as we read aloud the dispatch from our Vicksburg camps, relating to the rumored barbarous act of negro soldiers, in slaughtering wounded rebels in hospital. Don't let that story go forth to those who have been only eager to urge the charge of savagery against our colored allies (now that the tail-monkey argument is abandoned.) But we prefer to let the rumor be known. We trust it is not a fact. Suppose it is in-deed true? Who set these men the example? Who believes that were a party of rebels to come upon a hospital full of negro troops that a single negro's life would be spared? Has not the history of the war, and the whole history of Slavery set before the black race an example of ferocity in their tormentors and our enemies. The negro does but copy from his late masters. Who first raised the black flag and the cry of "No quarter" at Milliken's Bend and what was the legitimate result. Let the scenes of horrible carnage that followed, answer in its conflict of demons rather than men, the chronicle of which shall still chill the blood of Humanity when the last chapter of the war has been written and finished. The Slaveholders are shaking down with their own hands the ripened fruits of a vengeance long withheld. They have led in savagery, and the blacks will be ready imitators, unless held back by discipline resulting from enrollment into the armies of the Union.

History oftentimes repeats itself. We are threatened with a new Antietam, and possibly a third Bull Run, and the coincidence is too great not to set the old lady of the *Intelligencer* at Washington to crooning feebly for the return of McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. That is carrying the repetitions of history too far. It is enough to have the work now to do over again, that should have been done once thoroughly, and for all the war. It is too dreary a joke to bespeak again, also the blunders of the past. The McClellan encore will fall dead.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Matters State, National, Political, and Copperhead.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, June 18, 1863.

The conservative Democrats are swearing at the passage of Singleton's peace resolutions yesterday. Some of the Northern men say they will bolt the party on it. Mayor Merriman fought Singleton as long as he could, but finally found himself "hove in."

The Democrats say the resolution is a trick of Dick Yates to divide the party. This is the cry of Singleton's personal enemies.

The subscription for the soldiers at the meeting was a farce. For instance, John Smith pledges Brown & Co. for $500, John Doe, Green & Co. for a like sum, &c. The money has yet to be collected, with the exception of a few individual subscriptions.

Many Democrats think it better that the Convention had never been held, as the passage of the peace resolutions throws the party on the defensive. Governor Yates favors the calling of a Union Convention here at an early day next month.

Secretary Stanton has telegraphed to the Governor of Illinois as to the number of troops he can raise to resist the rebel invasion, which it is feared may extend along the whole border.

A brass band, accompanied by a number of Democrats from your city, serenaded the Governor at his mansion last night. The Governor returned thanks, and took them through the house and grounds.

The residence of Gen. Singleton at Quincy, was fired in two places last night. The barn and stable were consumed, but the house was saved. The incendiaries are thought to be persons from Keokuk, Iowa.

I learn the Governor will issue a proclamation against all such lawless acts in the State which have of late become numerous. If necessary, he will call out the militia for their suppression.

An immense amount of fire arms, chiefly pistols, were sold in this city during the week. Every dealer sold his stock out.

As the excursion train was starting from the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot, last night, a man, named Keever, of Centerville, attempting to get on the train while in motion, slipped or fell under the train, the wheels of two cars passing over his legs below the knee and body, horribly mutilating him. He died this morning from loss of blood.

From Western Kentucky.

CAIRO, June 18.—There has been considerable excitement at Columbus, Ky, and at Paducah, for two or three days, in consequence of an anticipated attack by the rebels, but so far as we can learn here, there is no reasonable foundation for it.

A light was seen in the direction of Hickman last night, from Columbus, and the steamer Crawford was ordered down to see what was the matter. It was caused by the burning of an old deserted house in the suburbs of the town.

From the Coast Blockade.

Capture of an English Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, June 18.—On the night of the ... a large English steamer attempted to run into Charleston via Lamford's channel, but ran aground and sank by our blockading fleet. The officers and crew set fire to the vessel, and escaped to Morris' Island. She was entirely destroyed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—F. F. Low was nominated for Governor by the Union State Convention, last evening. The term of office ... from January 1st, 1864.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863. NUMBER 304.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Late and Important Dispatches from the Field.

ALL IS GOING WELL WITH GRANT.

Interesting Details of the Situation.

MATTERS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

A DISPATCH FROM "RURAL."
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 18, 1863.

I left Chickasaw Crossing on Sunday night, the 14th inst. On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, our approaches in front of Sherman's division were pushed through the rebel rifle-pits, and within twenty feet of one of their bastions. The enemy threw lighted shell over the parapet into our approach, but without damage, and received in return twenty three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded and drove the rebels out; and the officers in charge of the working party crawled over the parapet and recovered two of the unexploded grenades, one of which is on its way to the Chicago Board of Trade.

The enemy, on Friday, cut away the timber in the rear of his lines, and on Saturday opened with eleven-inch shell and two or three siege guns. Gen. Logan silenced the mortar with his thirty-pounder Parrotts and a ninety-two-pounder.

No shell have been thrown into the city for several days. All our missiles being directed on the enemy's entrenchments.

Deserters report provisions short. The rations being one pound of bacon and a corresponding piece of coarse bread, made of black peas and corn meal—this being about one-third the usual ration. It is almost impossible for the rebel soldiers to desert, and but few come into our lines.

Pemberton threatens to hold out until the last mule, horse and dog has been eaten; but he need not wait for that, as his lines must give way before that time, and it is evident he is not building new ones. He can plant no new guns within range, nor use those on the main works, as our rifle pits are within one hundred yards, and in some places less than fifty feet.

Vicksburg must fall when General Grant orders it, but he may wait a few days to save his men. The army is in the most excellent health, and ready to follow when led.

Osterhaus is in command at Black River where he is throwing up heavy works. The country is broken and easily defended. Johnston could not cross the river with 100,000 men.

There are 18,000 soldiers and 4,000 citizens within the enemy's lines, and they cannot get away a man or gun. The rebels are saving up the powder in our unexploded shells. Sharpshooting is brisk along the whole line.

Powell's battery lost a man on Saturday while sighting his piece, shot through the head. His name was Corporal John Rasburry. He died instantly.

One of our working party, Wm. Ferrill, of company A, 113th Illinois, was shot through the head on the same day, while moving Wood's Chicago battery near the rebel works.

I passed the smoking ruins of a small town at the terminus of the Little Rock and Mississippi Railroad, burned for firing on our boats.

Mrs. Couch, of Peoria, one of the lady nurses of the City of Alton, fell overboard at Memphis, but was rescued by a watchman, a boy of sixteen, named Charles Lowansburg, for which brave deed the lady and passengers made him up a purse of fifty dollars.

The City of Alton has on board 270 sick and wounded soldiers. She left for St. Louis.

THE SITUATION BEFORE VICKSBURG.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, June 6, VIA CAIRO, June 18, 1863.

I have just returned from Grant's headquarters. The news there is that Joe Johnston has massed 30,000 men, between Canton and Meridian, but lacks cannon, which he cannot get, owing to the interruption of the railroads.

No apprehension is felt for Grant's rear. He will take care of that.

Three heavy guns were erected on Thursday, within a short distance of the enemy's stronghold, which continually play upon their entrenchments in the rear.

Our pickets, at night, are within forty yards of each other, and occasionally converse.

Mortars and heavy guns play over the doomed city, but the rebels make no reply. Their only hope is that Johnston or Jeff. Davis, who is said to be coming, will raise the siege. Their food is reduced to bread made of peas and meal ground together, with an occasional piece of beef.

Caves in the ground have been excavated by Pemberton, as a refuge from our shells. Pemberton says he will not surrender unless officers in his command petition for it. They have called him coward and traitor, and he means to give them no farther occasion for misrepresentation.

Gen. Grant is in good spirits and everything indicates the capture of Vicksburg whenever he gives the word to go and take it.

It is reported that several negro companies, learning that the Confederates had raised the black flag on them in the fight at Milliken's Bend, stole over to Richmond, La., and massacred every rebel in the hospital there, about 200 in number.

Capt. Moore of Price's staff was captured by Capt. Pritchard, of the gunboat Tyler, near White River, recently. Moore was *en route* for Memphis to make purchases.

Thirteen gunboats now patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point. The steamer Nebraska, filled with troops, was fired upon at Choctaw Bend on Saturday, killing four and wounding twelve. The Texas Rangers captured a coal barge at Gaines' Landing last Saturday. The gunboat Prairie Bird came up and shelled the place and secured the coal.

It is said that there are 3,000 rangers on the river three miles back, carrying off negroes to Texas. The gunboat Marmora was fired into at Yellow Bend on Saturday. The same boat destroyed the town of Eunice a few hours after. A ferry between Delta and Friar's Point was recently destroyed by the gunboat Prairie Bird.

In a recent visit of our gunboats to Yazoo City, thirteen transports and one ram were destroyed.

The St. Louis refugees, Wm. Trusten Polk and others, were sent in the gunboat Cricket last Saturday for delivery at Satatia, on the Yazoo River.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER PLATTE VALLEY.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 18, 1863.

The steamer Platte Valley arrived this morning early from Memphis, bringing dates to the 16th. While passing up on the evening of the 16th, and when sixteen miles north of Memphis, the Captain of the Platte Valley was requested to land and take on some cotton at Bradly's Landing, Arkansas. Two men on board had permits from the proper authorities at Memphis, and assured him there was no danger. The Captain consented, and while nigh in shore, and just below the landing, the hour being 8 o'clock in the evening, the passengers and all were surprised at the sound of cannon, and suddenly a shell came crashing through the ship's side, and killed a colored barber in his shop, engaged in shaving a customer.

The boat was stopped, or slowed, as soon as possible, and put out into the stream, but not until the rebels on shore, about sixty in number, had fired four more shots, three of which took effect, but doing no special damage excepting shattering the pilot house. The pilot and engineer, and other officers, kept their places boldly and the steamer was soon out of reach of their guns.

Some of the passengers were slightly hurt in addition to the barber killed.

The two men who had induced the boat to land naturally became objects of suspicion, and were immediately arrested and brought to Cairo, where they for the present remain, to await examination on this charge. They protest their ignorance of any body of men being in the vicinity, and perhaps can make their entire innocence appear.

OUR ARMY BEFORE VICKSBURG.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
HEADQUARTERS WALNUT HILLS,
VICKSBURG, June 13, via CAIRO, June 18.

A ride along the line to-day developed no change in the position. The enemy's batteries are almost silent on all sides, only a few riflemen firing at our sappers, and our bombardment continues with well sustained vigor. We have some more guns now in position, which can shoot over the city into the river.

Deserters coming into our lines this a. m., report that the men and line officers are discontented, but holding off from desertion in the hope that they may be honorably surrendered in a few days.

Gen. Blair's reconnoissance between the Yazoo and the Big Black rivers, saw no signs of the enemy within thirty miles. Every useful thing has been destroyed for fifty miles around.

Johnston was at Canton at last accounts, and Breckinridge at Jackson. No fears are entertained of him, as our position is equal to a hundred thousand men.

Convictions are strong that the place will fall in a few days.

HEADQUARTERS WALNUT HILLS 14th, via CAIRO, 18th.—Nothing of importance has transpired along the lines for the past twenty-four hours. The firing is slacked from our batteries, and the enemy rarely replies. The digging of trenches proceeds as usual. The rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works, preparatory to falling back. They are principally engaged in guarding against our shots. The riflemen on both sides exchange shots continually. About a hundred a day are reckoned wounded and killed of the enemy by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are apparently well cared for in our field hospitals. The health and morale of the army is good.

Chaplain Eaton, Superintendent of the contrabands in the department is here making arrangements for withdrawing the great numbers of negroes of all sorts, which have collected, and putting them in a safe position.

Gen. Osterhaus holds the Big Black bridge without interruption. The paymasters will commence paying off the troops immediately. Nothing of moment from Johnston, or Kirby Smith's force in Louisiana. The prospects of the siege look brighter and brighter.

We have a very strong army here now, in a very strong position, and no fears need be entertained for the result.

FROM MEMPHIS.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, June 16, via CAIRO, June 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith has been reinstated as Provost Marshal of Memphis, much to the gratification of every loyal man.

Neither Gen. Hurlbut nor Gen. Veatch is to go below.

The following is a list of sick and wounded arriving on the steamer City of Alton at Memphis to-day:

C. A. Hills, 20th Ill.
Dr. J. W. Davis, 49th Ind.
1st Lieut. M. L. Janes, 33th Ill.
Robert Taylor, Grant's body guard.
Dr. Joseph Wordick, 6th Mo.
Lieut. Col. M. M. Mills, 4th Wis.
Lieut. Col. Swain, 34th Ind.—since dead.
Lieut. S. C. Montgomery, 34th Ind.
Lieut. J. McFarland, 23d Wis.
John Stack, 23d Wis.
Capt. John Wriggles, 127th Ill.
Wm. Senselman, Jacksonville, Ill.
Dr. Neely, 31st Ill.
Dr. P. K. Smild, 20th Ill.
H. D. Crane, 16th Ill.
Edmund Pettit, 14th Wis.
George Bryant, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Ill.
O. M. Adams, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Ill.
Bolivar Muzza, 72d Ind.
Lieut. J. E. Sporable, 95th Ill., since dead.
J. T. Sleeper, 113th Ill.
W. H. Lewis, 99th Ill.
John Boden, 124th Ill.

THE DRAFT IN INDIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, June 18, 1863.

The last feat of the Copperheads is the capture of an enrolling commissioner at Whitestown, in Boone county, on Monday last, by some twenty-five or thirty Butternuts. Two of these fellows held the commissioner while some women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active participants were arrested, brought to this city, and are now having a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

Fletcher Freeman, one of the enrolling commissioners in Sullivan county, was shot dead this morning as he was riding along the county road.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., June 18, 1863.

A terrible tragedy occurred in the town of Burke, yesterday. Two brothers, Irishmen, named Knelan, were attending a wake, where they drank freely of bad whisky, and on returning home, fell to quarreling. The younger seized an axe, and struck his brother a blow on the head, from which it is thought he will die. He also struck his brother's wife, inflicting a severe wound in the cheek. He then set fire to his brother's house, burning it with all the contents.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Rumored Rebel Offensive Movements.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 18.—Bragg has undoubtedly received reinforcements of three brigades, viz: Bates' Clayton's and Churchill's. Bragg now has eighteen brigades of infantry and cavalry. There are indications that in co-operation with Buckner at Knoxville, he is about to assume the offensive and invade Kentucky, striking at about Monticello or Carthage in East Tennessee.

Buckner has a large force, and is speedily organizing for offensive operations.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important from Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, June 18, 1863.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 17th is received. It contains not a word from Vicksburg. Its telegraphic columns are filled with news through Northern channels.

RICHMOND, June 16.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee dated the 15, says—God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Ewell's division stormed the entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c.

Signed, LEE.

The following dispatch comes to hand one day late, from failure of the telegraph lines on Wednesday night.—EDS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 17, 1863.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th has received Jackson advices of the 13th: "The enemy has gotten within three hundred yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the whole series of Grant's attacks has been six thousand, and the enemy's between forty and fifty thousand. Grant's present force does not exceed sixty-thousand, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. No fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now being issued: Quarter of a pound of bacon, half a pound of beef, five-eighths of a pound of meal, and an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

JACKSON, Miss., June 12.—An officer who left Vicksburg on Monday night reports all working well. The garrison are in fine spirits, and well supplied with water and provisions. So far, little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. Grant is still pegging away from his parallels, but no mischief is done yet. It is rumored that Magruder was marching on New Orleans, but it is not credited in official circles. No firing was heard this afternoon, and nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting Jackson, he is thought to have given up the idea of another raid.

MOBILE JUNE 12.—The latest news from Port Hudson says the bombardment still continues. Citizens of Horn Lake report thirty-seven transports, with troops and supplies, going down the Mississippi River.

JACKSON, June 13.—A dispatch, dated Panola, June 12th, says Gen. Marmaduke captured one transport and sunk another, near Helena.

On the 11th inst., three regiments were sent out from Helena against him, but were driven back.

Gen. Price is marching on Old Town Point, eighteen miles below Helena. Twenty-two companies reported for duty from North Mississippi, under the late call.

There is nothing new from Vicksburg. There was very little firing to-day. The weather is excessively warm.

SUMMIT, June 13.—Passengers from Ponchatoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. The Essex is reported captured by our forces, and several gunboats disabled.

A gentleman from Woodville reports Banks fortifying on Thompson Creek, northwest of Port Hudson, and planting heavy siege guns.

Banks has mustered out several regiments. Sherman's left arm has been amputated.

JACKSON, June 13.—An officer just from Natchez reports that the gunboat Orizaba grounded on a bar four miles below the city, on the 11th, and the river has fallen three feet since.

The *Rebel* has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers, at Franklin, tacitly admitting the justice of the hanging. It says: Lawrence Orton Williams was one of the most honorable officers in this service. He was recently married to Mrs. Lamb, formerly Miss Hamilton. The expedition that ended so tragically, was undertaken on his own account, and was unknown to his brother officers.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag* says: When Generals Magruder and Bell paid a visit to the Governor of Tamaulipas, Mexico, the authorities of Matamoras fired a salute in honor of the distinguished visitors, whereupon the Lincoln Consul demanded his passport. The flag-ship General Magruder would leave in a few days, as the critical situation of affairs in Louisiana demanded his presence. The editor adds that Banks will soon meet the fighting men of the Department of Texas.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, June 18.

There is nothing new at this point. The nomination of Brough for Union Governor of Ohio is received with much approbation by the Ohio troops.

Capt. Edward DeBord, 15th Missouri, is relieved from duty with the Pioneer Brigade. Lieut. W. Hack, of the same regiment, takes his place with the pioneers.

The following resignations were accepted to-day:

Lieut. H. A. Shayth, 49th O.; Lieut. W. H. Crockett, 10th Mich.; Lieut. Jos. Shoemaker, 123d Ill.; Asst. Surg. Robert Stuart, 22d cav.; Capt. Thos. Foremary, 5th Ky.; Capt. Fred. T. Waldorf, 86th Ill—the last for the good of the service.

Lieut. Geo. D. Forar, 94th Ohio, is sentenced by court martial to be dishonorably dismissed the service, for disloyalty and other offences.

THE NEW REBEL MOVEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA MORE SCARED THAN HURT.

Conflicting Reports from Lee's Army.

BALTIMORE SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

What is Being Done for its Defence.

AN IMMENSE REBEL FORCE IN MARYLAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1863.

It is now believed that the presence of Lee's force on the Potomac is a mere feint. The report of the occupancy of Westminster, Maryland, by Ewell, is untrue. It has been pretty well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army has left the Shenandoah Valley, and is concentrating between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains, near Front Royal.

The army of the Potomac is in position to meet any emergency.

Persons who claim to have counted Jenkins' raiders in Pennsylvania, say the numbered 1,472 men, with light batteries. They have fallen back from Chambersburg, carrying off considerable booty, including all the medicine they could lay hands on. This understanding of the true extent and design of the raid has calmed the excitement in Southern Pennsylvania very much. Preparations are, however, made, and any subsequent rebel exploits of the same kind are not expected.

Walter Cooper and Capt. Clark of Indiana, have been released and arrived here. He came from Richmond in company with 600 privates captured at Brandy Station; the latter are at Annapolis. Cooper says that from his window in prison he has seen, during the last fortnight, 200 or 300 men per day crossing James River from the terminus of the Petersburg railroad, and going through Richmond to join Lee. Those whom he conversed with said they came from Tennessee. Cooper believes Lee's army to be 120,000 strong.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1863.

I arrived this morning, coming through from Pittsburg without detention. All stories of the interruption of trains on the Pennsylvania Central Road, of the taking of Harrisburg, of the rebel advance on Harrisburg and the like, are pure sensational falsehoods.

As matters look now, Pennsylvania has simply indulged in a tremendous scare, by the side of which the siege of Cincinnati is utterly thrown in the shade. There is no sufficient proof that a single rebel infantry soldier has touched the soil of Pennsylvania, or that the small cavalry force which has thrown the entire North into such spasms, had any other purpose than to steal horses and drays, and make a reconnoissance with a view to Lee's possible future movements.

The rebel movements, however, are involved in so much uncertainty, and reports are so conflicting that it is exceedingly difficult yet to get any accurate idea of the situation. Of course the statements telegraphed West yesterday stating there had been a battle between Lee and our forces, on the old Bull Run battle field, are utterly unfounded.

The *National Intelligencer* this morning calls for the restoration of McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac.

A committee of the Cincinnati Council is here, and off to-day on an excursion down the bay to Fort Delaware, where a large number of rebel prisoners are confined.

SECOND DISPATCH.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1863.

The excitement in this city consequent on the invasion of the State is now subsiding, although the recruiting and organization of military companies is still going on rapidly.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry appears to have been only a temporary movement, and it is stated that that place is again in our possession.

The news of the departure of the rebel force from Chambersburg affords the liveliest gratification to all.

The *Press* has a special which says that Gen. Ewell's force is concentrated at Westminster, while the rest of Lee's forces hold Hagerstown and such other points as will enable them to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore.

The object of the rebels at the present time, is merely a matter of conjecture; but an idea, which is prevalent here, seems to be reasonable enough. It is that the real point of attack is Baltimore, and that from Baltimore, should they succeed in capturing it, the next move would be on Washington. What seems to give color to this, is that all the troops coming on for the defense of this State, are ordered on, immediately, to Baltimore. The 7th N. Y. were sent there, and other troops are pouring in from all parts.

BALTIMORE, June 18—By the order from Gov. Seymour, Col. Lefferts, with the 7th regiment, was directed to report to Gen. Couch, at Harrisburg. Before he arrived at Philadelphia he received the following order from Major Gen. Halleck, which changed the programme:

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1863.
To the Commanding Officer of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

SIR: You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md., and report on the arrival of your regiment to Major General Robert E. Schenck, U. S. V., commanding that military department. Transportation is provided for your regiment on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

By command of Maj. Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.
S. C. Ruff, Lieut. Col. 3d Cav. U. S. A. commanding, Philadelphia.

This order was promptly met, and after partaking of the hospitality of the Union refreshment saloon, the regiment embarked for Baltimore. They arrived in this city about 12:30, and for the night are quartered in the Government barracks in Holliday street.

Col. Lefferts reported to Gov. Seymour his action, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Midnight, June 18, 1863.
To Gen. Jno. T. Sprague, Adj't Gen., Albany:
I have received orders from Maj. Gen. Halleck to proceed to Baltimore, and am on the cars ready to leave for that city. I presume this will receive the sanction of the Governor.
(Signed) MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
Col. Comd'g 7th N. Y. Reg't.

The Colonel received the Governor's sanction by telegraph, with his thanks for the promptness with which the regiment has moved.

HARRISBURG, June 18—4 p. m.—A dispatch from Chambersburg reports the enemy returning in force. The operator was preparing to leave. Three New York regiments were reported at Reading. Preparations are made to receive them here to-night.

The drafted men and nine months' volunteers of this State are volunteering for six months.

There is no trustworthy intelligence regarding the movements of the enemy, but no large force has yet approached the Cumberland Valley.

HARRISBURG, June 18.—It is stated that a body of rebels has gone from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney, Virginia. The authorities are busy in organizing the troops, which continue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the rifle pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehanna, is still going on. There is much activity there and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The positions of the several corps of the army of the Potomac are known in this city to-night, information from the southern side of the Potomac having been received up to 12:30 to-day.

The whereabouts of Lee is not known—at least not publicly—and there is much solicitude everywhere to discover something concerning him. Whatever may be his plans, he keeps them very secret, and anything said concerning them would be mere speculation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—6 p. m.—A dispatch to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from Harrisburg at 5 p. m., says the rebels are reported to be returning to Chambersburg from Hagerstown.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Common Council this afternoon adopted a resolution, respectfully and earnestly requesting the Administration to place Gen. McClellan at once in the place which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18—11:30 a. m.—The rebels, under Jenkins, evacuated Chambersburg at one o'clock yesterday, taking the road to Hagerstown, Md. The authorities here are now in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg. During the rebels' stay all private property was respected, except so far as horses, cattle and the necessaries of life are concerned.

Jackson's old division, under Ewell is reported to be at Hagerstown.

Information was received by the authorities late last night, that Imboden was at Cumberland, with two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. Wheeling may be his destination.

Troops for the State defence are arriving rapidly.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Washington special to the *World* says:

Hooker's headquarters are near Fairfax, and most of his army are in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground. It does not seem likely that he will venture into the valley, as he does not know the force of the enemy still at Culpepper, but will probably come back to the immediate fortifications, so as to prevent a flank movement, and to cross the Potomac in case of emergency on the Maryland side.

I hear of no movements up the Peninsula by our forces, so as to threaten Richmond.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: A letter from a man, formerly an officer in the service, dated Harrisburg, June 16, p. m., was read here to-day. It states that the trains of Gen. Tyler, from Martinsburg, are just coming in. They report having left that place on Sunday afternoon, when the enemy's cavalry were within two miles of town. They left unmolested, and have seen nothing of the enemy along that whole route since. One of the most intelligent among them said that they left Chamberlain on Monday night late, and up to that time the enemy had not made his appearance at that place.

There is now no doubt that Lee has a large army, with about one-third of it occupying the country in the vicinity of Winchester and Martinsburg, Va. The loss of Winchester laid open the Cumberland Valley, in Pennsylvania, to invasion, and justifies the promptest measures to increase our army.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: Five hundred or six hundred paroled prisoners, who were captured in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. With them came Mr. Walter Cooper, the Captain's Clerk of the Indianola, who has been in Libby Prison, since the capture of his vessel. Mr. Cooper, who has arrived here, makes the following statement: He thinks, judging from the assertions of the Richmond papers touching Lee's strength at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, and from the reinforcements that have been sent within the last two or three weeks, that the rebel army of the Potomac is between 100,000 and 120,000 strong. From the windows of the Libby Prison, which commands the James River, at the point where travelers on the Petersburg Railroad cross, 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers have been seen coming northward daily for the past two weeks. Those on last Thursday's train, who were asked, united in saying that they were from Tennessee. None of these troops remain in Richmond, which is as bare of soldiers as it was at the time our cavalry just missed capturing the rebel capital. Five thousand men could take it to-day. Petersburg is also without a garrison. There are troops on the Blackwater. It was the general opinion in Richmond that the plan was to make a feigned attack on Washington, while Stuart invaded Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The rebels were evidently severely handled at Beverly Ford. Thirteen car loads of their wounded in that engagement had arrived at Richmond.

There are in Libby Prison ninety-four officers of Col. Streight's command, captured by Forrest in Alabama, forty officers taken at Beverly Ford, and one hundred of other men who deserted from cowardice or home sickness, in the hope of a speedy return on parole. The rebels no longer parole these deserters, but keep them closely confined, and treat them so severely that many of the weak ones are induced to take the rebel oath of allegiance, and even to join the rebel army, to escape the horrors of confinement.

Prices in Richmond are growing higher and higher. Gold is quoted at $8.50 to 9.00 in Confederate money.

A special from Washington to the New York *Tribune* says:

At the approach of fugitives from Winchester, in some instances, Pennsylvania farmers set fire to their barns. It is still believed not improbable that the rebel army will undertake a movement into the Free States, and that the services of every man who offers them may yet be brought into requisition. The better opinion now is that Lee is in the Shenandoah Valley, but his present whereabouts are not ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The Baltimore *Clipper* of last evening states: We learn from the headquarters of Gen. Schenck, that the rebels invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th, and attempted to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter retired to the Maryland Heights, and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retired to Williamsport. Gen. Tyler recrossed and occupied his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and damaged the canal. Travel has been resumed between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore.

Accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg, and are now at Westminster, and that there is but a small force at Hagerstown.

The *Inquirer's* special from Washington says: A letter from an aid of General Ewell, found in a rebel mail, states that the rebel cavalry are *en route* for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

From Suffolk we learn that there were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of Blackwater on Saturday.

No rumors of any fighting by Hooker.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18.—It is believed there are now no rebel troops in the State. Jenkins' cavalry was at Hagerstown, Md., last night. There is no evidence of there having been any infantry with him. The rebels cleaned out all the drug stores at Chambersburg, paying in Confederate scrip. They also took a number of the most prominent farmers in that section.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 17.—Stragglers from the late fight bring information up to last evening from below. They report that 8,000 rebels have crossed the Upper Potomac at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, where 1,600 of Milroy's routed forces were collected, who, being demoralized, fled at the reported advance of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Information has officially reached here of a small skirmish at or near Aldie, between some of our cavalry and those of the enemy. The latter were forced to retire.

Eight officers and between sixty and seventy men were, it is reported, captured by our forces. Aldie is in Loudon county, ten miles southwest of Leesburg, and in the gap between the Bull Run and Kittleton mountains.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—8:30 P. M.—The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Cameron by a gentleman of this city yesterday:

"It is reported that you advised taking command of the State troops from Gen Couch, and either giving it to Gen. Franklin or Gen. McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

The following reply was received:

Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that *I made no such proposition.*
(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON.

Regulations Concerning Enlistment of Negroes in Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 42.
HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 18, 1863.

Whereas, information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops, under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organization elsewhere.

IT IS ORDERED

1. All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania.

2. The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

3. All magistrates, district attorneys, and officers of the commonwealth are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all persons, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery or company, to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjt. Gen. of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

To W. H. Holmes, Gen. Passenger Agent, Chicago:
ALTOONA, Pa., June 18, 1863.

There has been no interruption to the regular movement of our passenger trains. We are now moving freight again over the whole line. All is right with us.
E. LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1863.

MATTERS AT RICHMOND.

Richmond is as bare of troops as at the time of Stoneman's raid. There is no garrison at Petersburg but a force on the Blackwater.

Prices are still rising in Richmond. Beef one dollar and a half to two; butter three dollars; sherry cobblers one dollar fifty per drink; common whisky one dollar; strawberries two dollars per plate; gold $8.50 to $9.00. The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday states that the Federal forces were advancing in a threatening manner on the Peninsula on the day previous, and they fear our gunboats, which were reported to be on the James and Chickahominy Rivers, and had caused the rebel troops to fall back.

Col. Straight is in Libby Prison, and was visited by the rebel General Cowder, who abused him in an outrageous manner. Col. Straight told him that, being a prisoner and regarding himself a gentleman, he would not reply to his cowardly assault.

GEN. HUNTER'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Gillmore, who succeeds Gen. Hunter in command of the Department of South Carolina, was made a Major General before his departure. He is said to be an able Engineer and gallant officer. He is a native of Ohio.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

There was a capture yesterday near Aldie Gap of two squadrons of rebel cavalry, including two officers, after a sharp fight.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. J. D. Hatfield, 89th Ohio Volunteers, by order of Gen. Rosecrans, has been dismissed the service for incompetency and conduct prejudicial to order and discipline.

The number of Union officers prisoners at Richmond is 134, of whom 84 belong to Col. Straight's command. Others were captured at Beverly and in Mississippi. Four Union surgeons are also held as hostages for an equal number of rebel officers not surgeons.

Surgeon Geo. S. Kimball has been ordered to report to Gen. Grant as Assistant Surgeon; C. C. Birney is ordered to report to General Rosecrans; Surgeon King, U. S. A., is ordered to report to General Couch, as Medical Director for the Department of the Susquehannah. Assistant Surgeon General Wood is lying very low with inflammation of the brain, at St. Louis.

Private Reuben Stout, 6th Indiana volunteers, is to be executed at Johnston's Island, Lake Erie, on the 26th inst., by sentence of court martial, approved by Gen. Burnside.

Private H. B. Estes, 14th Kentucky volunteers, has been sentenced to be shot for desertion and aiding the enemy—sentence submitted to the President with the recommendation of Gen. Burnside that it be approved.

The troops in Eastern Kentucky, not belonging to the 9th army corps, and within the Department of the Ohio, are to be organized into an army corps, commanded by Major General G. L. Hartsuff.

The Confederate raid into the Northern States has the effect, at least to unite all parties in resistance, and the Ben Wood party suddenly find themselves without a baker's dozen of followers. The N. Y. *Express* of yesterday, admits that there is not a peace party in the North this morning one inch long.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, June 18, 1863.

Dr. Talbott Bullard, an old and eminent physician, died at his residence in this city early this morning.

At the request of the Governor, he accompanied the first party of Indiana surgeons to Vicksburg as Medical Director. While *en route* for home he was taken quite ill, and died in a few hours after his arrival. Thus, ripe in years and in honors another patriot, Christian and husband has sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country while seeking to alleviate the sufferings of others. He was universally respected, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

The many friends of the Hon John Brough in this city are greatly elated at his nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The 51st and 73d regiments of Indiana volunteers have been exchanged and are ordered to report at Camp Carrington immediately, preparatory to taking the field.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.—19th regiment—Major Redfield to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Orr, resigned. 20th—Major Taylor to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Shannon, resigned; and Capt. Galbraith to be Major. 33d—Emall Frost Meyer to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Alkel, resigned. 41st—Capt. Briggs to be Major, vice Walker, resigned. 75th—Jas R. Adams, Assistant Surgeon of the 58th, promoted to Surgeon of the 15th. 58th—Captain Dorsey, to be Assistant Surgeon vice Adams, promoted.

IOWA UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Col. Wm. M. Stone, of Marion, Nominated for Governor.

DESMOINES, June 18.—The Republican Union State Convention assembled here yesterday, to nominate candidates for State officers to be supported by the people at the approaching election. The Convention was largely attended from various parts of the State.

The contest for candidate for Governor commenced at 2 o'clock, and continued during the afternoon. The contest was between Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Col. Wm. M. Stone of Marion, and Elijah Sells. At 8 o'clock, Col. Stone was declared nominated for Governor, on the eighth ballot. Sells' votes went over to Stone, and this decided the matter.

E. W. Eastman of Hardin county was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. J. F. Dillon of Davenport, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Strong Union resolutions, in support of the Government and the war, were adopted by the Convention.

It is now for the loyal people of Iowa to faithfully support and triumphantly elect the ticket now before them, and repudiate and completely clean out the element of treason that is boldly active in some parts of the State.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17.—The Yorktown *Cavalier* of the 16th says: Our most important local news is for the present contraband. Great activity prevails in the Department, and is particularly manifested in this command. Gen. Keyes is in front to conduct aggressive movements person, and Brig. Gen. King in command at Yorktown.

New Advertisements.

SECOND-HAND SAFE.

Any person having a good second hand Safe, of medium size, which they wish to sell cheap for cash, will find a purchaser by calling at our office, 163 South Water st. GRACE & CO.

TO THE MEMBERS OF SINAI CONGREGATION.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of this Congregation will be held on SUNDAY, June 21st, at 1½ o'clock P. M. in the Temple, for the purpose of surrendering the corporate powers of this Congregation, and ceasing to act under the same, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the President.
SIMON FLORSHEIM, Secretary.

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$4.00 LESS TO BOSTON.
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AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast sailing upper cabin steamer
ANTELOPE, Captain Buttin,
Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle st., Saturday, June 20th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle st.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON.—The new, staunch and fast sailing Steamer
SUNBEAM,
Capt. FRED. PABST.
Will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush street Bridge, for above ports every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, commencing Monday, June 22d, 1863. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 4 & 6 River st.

BAMFORD & BALDWIN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY
For the Loan of Bound Books and Novels, at 119 Monroe street, near Clark.

MASONIC.—There will be a regular Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. and A. M. at the Masonic Temple, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the 1st or 2d degree. H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

BAMFORD & BALDWIN'S
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CHEAP BOOK STORE.
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At 119 Monroe Street,
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" 2.00 for	1.25
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" 50 and 25 for	10c
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Old Magazines	5 and 10c
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This Machine has been in successful operation for the past three years, throughout the Grain and Grass Growing States, and has given entire and perfect satisfaction wherever known or used.
The "Chief," as a Reaper, is as strong and durable Machine. The driving and grain wheels are both large, causing it to run very light over rough and uneven ground. It can be set to cut from 3 to 18 inches high, and the platform be uniformly level. There is no weight on the necks of the horses and no side draft.
The "Chief," as a Mower for 1863, cannot be excelled, if equaled by any. It has two large wheels, which carry the frame, leaving nothing but the cutter bar's own weight to drag on the ground. The bar is jointed and cuts five feet in width, and the draft is as light as any Mower cutting four and a half feet. There is no weight on the horses' necks, and no side draft, being perfectly balanced in every respect. By means of a foot treadle, you are enabled to raise the bar sufficiently to pass over obstructions.
Price of Combined Machine, $165—$75 cash and $90 January 1, 1864; or $150 cash.
WARRANTED TO CUT FLAX!
FOR SALE BY
WM. FIELDING & CO.,
56, 58 & 60 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Call and see the OHIO CHIEF.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.—The present School Year at the Normal University closes on FRIDAY, June 26th, 1863. The next term commences
MONDAY, Sept. 7th, 1863.
It is important that all students of the University should commence with the first day of the Term. The Annual Examination of the Normal Department will commence on Tuesday, June 23d, and continue until Thursday Evening, June 25th. The class in the Theory and Art of Teaching will be examined on Thursday.
Commencement Exercises, Friday, June 26th,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
Address before the Literary Societies Thursday Evening, by TRUMAN M. POST, D. D., of St. Louis.
Model School closes on Wednesday, June 24th.
Examination of classes in the Model School taught by the Students of the Normal Department, Tuesday, June 23d. Examination of classes taught by the Permanent Teachers of the Model School, Wednesday, June 24th. During the examination of both departments, the sessions will commence at 8:45 A. M. and close 3:30 P. M.
Teachers and the public generally are invited to attend the Examinations and Commencement.
RICHARD EDWARDS, Principal.
Bloomington, Ill., June 12th 1863.
The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Natural History Society will commence on Wednesday, June 24th.

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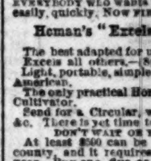

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The best adapted for universal use.—[N. Y. Tribune. Excels all others.—[Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Light, portable, simple and very efficient.—[Scientific American.
The only practical Horse Hay Raker in use.—[Boston Cultivator.
Send for a Circular, with particulars, testimonials, &c. There is yet time to make and introduce them. DON'T WAIT OR YOU WILL BE TOO LATE.
At least $500 can be made yearly from any good county, and it requires but two months' work each year. Buy one, five or ten counties. Terms—One third cash, the rest in good notes at six and nine months, or good property. Address C. B. HOLMES, Dowagic, Michigan.

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SAFES IN KANSAS.
DENVER CITY, April 21st, 1863.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:
Gents—On the 19th inst., a large fire occurred at this place, destroying a large amount of property. We had one of your Safes in our store, which was surrounded by about 500 gallons of coal oil, and also a large amount of varnishes, turpentine, rosin, &c., which made a fearful fire.
Our building and stock were entirely lost. All that we saved were our books and papers that were in the Safe.
When we opened it we found the contents in good condition, and the Safe looks as if it would stand another just such fire.
Please send us another number five Safe immediately.
Very respectfully,
E. T. CHEESMAN & CO.
The above is another of the many incontestable proofs, (which we are constantly receiving), as to which Safe is the most reliable when put to the test. A large assortment now arriving at the store.
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THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD announce, for the benefit of those concerned, that he is the only SURGEON AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT at Washington, to make examination of applicants for invalid pensions in this district. Office 115 Clark st., Room No. 15, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
I. P. LYNN.

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FISHING—At Clarke Station, on the Calumet River, one hour's ride from the city by P. F. W. & C. R. R., is fairly inaugurated. Pike and bass are now caught in great numbers daily, and the AUDUBON HOUSE is now in fine order to accommodate all who may wish to try their fortunes. Come and and make the trial.
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Circulars can be had on application or by post.

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This Institution, having recently increased its Capital Stock to $1,000,000, and having, in addition thereto, Assets amounting to $1,008,651, making a total of Capital and Assets,
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Would respectfully call the attention of Shippers and others interested in Marine Insurance, that they are still taking
HULL AND CARGO RISKS
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WITH ITS ACCUSTOMED PROMPTNESS AND LIBERALITY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO NEW YORK.
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Dedicated to the Union Leagues of the Northwest.
CHORUS.
Come pledge the heart, and pledge the hand,
We'll give you friendly greeting;
We'll for the glorious Union stand,
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Bonds will be forwarded by express or mail, as may be directed within ten to twenty days from the date of subscription. The Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of
$50, $100, $500, $1,000.
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For Parlor, Chapel, School or Lodge.
Soft as the Eolian Harp, as powerful as a medium Church Organ. In the parlor instruments all the gradations of expression are made by the double bellows, the automatic bellows swell and the knee stop. The larger instruments have, in addition to these important improvements, the ordinary draw-stops or registers. The various sizes are finished in oak, black walnut and rosewood.
The manufacturers were obliged to enlarge their factory before we could get an assortment.
So great is the demand for these remarkable instruments.
We now invite all interested to come and see them.
PRICES:
Cabinet Organs, Single and Double Reed, $70 to $180. Cabinet Organs, with 6, 8 and 12 stops, pedal, bass, &c., $225 to $450.
ROOT & CADY,
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BOOKS SOLD WITHOUT ANY GIFTS, but so low
THEY ARE NEARLY GIVEN AWAY,
AT 119 MONROE STREET.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, First District, Illinois,
132 CLARK STREET.
CHICAGO, May 1st, 1863.
All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time
DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS
To the Board of Enrollment in this District, at their Office 132 Clark street.
PROVOST MARSHAL FIRST DIST. ILL.

A FIRST CLASS STEAM MILL, for sawing
SHINGLES, HEADING AND STAVES,
Situated on the east shore of Lake Michigan, in a good lumbering district, and convenient for Chicago market. The Mill is in good running order. It is made ... from fifty to seventy-five dollars per day.
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For further particulars inquire of Messrs. ELDRIDGE & TUBTHILL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, ... Clark street, ... or of HOWARD & CHASE, ... Railroad Depot.

AIR HEATING FURNACES.
...

STRAYED—From the ...
...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

AGAINST THE WAR.

Another disguise has fallen off. We have assured our readers, ever since the Copperhead faction began to display its venom in false and vindictive criticism of the acts of the Government in the conduct of the war for the Union, that its real hostility was against the war itself, and that the attacks upon its incidents and necessary concomitants, were only so many accessories to the grand assault by and by to be made. And more than one Copperhead journal, and more than one Copperhead orator, have honored us with unmeasured obloquy and abuse for thus questioning the integrity and patriotism of those by whom Mr. Lincoln and the Government have been so furiously assailed. "We are for the war," was the invariable reply, "but not as you conduct it. We are for the Union, but opposed to your "Conscription act, to your Tax law, to "your Emancipation scheme, and to your "arming of the negroes. Give us the power and we will carry on the war Constitutionally!" We know that these professions, at least so far as the leaders are concerned, were false, and that in the changes and phases of the strife the disguise assumed in these quoted words would fall off. It has fallen. The Convention at Springfield boldly gave the lie to all that the rank and file of the party in the Northwest have claimed, and by marching boldly up to the position which we long ago assigned to those who direct the policy of the opposition, made all our words good! We quote what the Convention said in its resolutions:

10. That we are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war as tending fast to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and retain upon the nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy; that we are in favor of peace upon a basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demands.

After this, let no one who endorses the action of the Convention that could utter such words, set up a claim to be a War man or even an Union man; because all pretence of supporting the war is disavowed, and because the reservation in the resolution in favor of the Union, will, as soon as the sign comes right, go with the former falsehoods in favor of conquering a truce; and long before the followers of the foolish partisans who are crying for peace, find out which way they are tending, the leaders will demand of them that they declare for Disunion outright. That is the goal to which Copperheadism tends, and to attain it all the tricks and falsehoods that partisanship knows are invoked! Will the people value them for what they are worth?

UNNECESSARILY FRIGHTENED.

The Copperhead Convention, advertised to be held at Harrisburg, on the 17th, failed, so far as we are informed, to organize. The sympathizers dread of our "oppressed brethren of the South," was greater than their hatred of the Government and the institutions of the North, and they incontinently ran away. The fools! they had nothing to fear. Lee, Imboden, Hill, Longstreet, Stuart and Ewell could have taken their seats in the Convention without having their sensibilities lacerated either by the speeches to which they would have listened, or by the resolutions that would have been passed. They could have applauded every word that would have been uttered. With their pockets filled with the fruits of their rapine; with their garments dripping with the blood of Pennsylvania's loyal sons, and with their hearts overflowing with deadliest hate of the institutions which have made the North what it is, they would have been the proper types and exponents of Copperheadism as it is—Copperheads unadorned and without disguise!

LATER.

It appears that after it became known that the rebels were not marching on Harrisburg, some of the least scared delegates came on to the Capital, held a very brief meeting and nominated Geo. Woodward for Governor and Walter Lowrey for Judge of the Supreme Court, and then skedaddled.

MEXICO NOT YET CONQUERED.

When the last news of the fall of Puebla reached us, although it appeared to be confirmed by several authorities, we were exceedingly loth to believe it. We had so often been deceived before by *canards* of that sort, got up by French consuls, and Havana newspapers, in favor of the French; so often been cheated, that is to say, with the cry of "wolf!" that when the wolf really came he could hardly persuade us of his personality. From the first we have always doubted the ability of the French, under Gen. Forey, to conquer Mexico; and their whole career in that country, in spite of the partial success which it seems they have at last achieved—justifies us in the suspicions which we entertained of their prowess. Up to the Puebla affair, their history, from first to last, has been a series of disasters and defeats. The General could not trust his own soldiers, and they deserted his camp whenever they had an opportunity to do so, without fear of the Sentry's bullets. The Mexicans routed them in every encounter—and slaughtered them so mercilessly that at last Forey thought himself incompetent to meet them, and retreated some eighteen miles to the old camp ground which he had previously made so notorious by his "masterly inactivity" and laziness. All this was in accordance with our preconceived notions of him, and precisely what we should have expected from his generalship. How, then, did it happen that he so suddenly recuperated his courage and his forces, as to make a new and successful attack upon the city, after he had, but a short time before, been driven from it with such loss and ignominy to his army? There must have been a screw loose somewhere; somebody must have played traitor to the Mexicans, or the French must have been playing coon all this time, allowing themselves to be beaten in appearance, only that they might the more certainly beat in reality, when their plans should be fully matured.

Such are the natural suppositions in the case, foolish as the last one assuredly is. But they are all premature, and founded upon a basis of smoke. There was a screw loose, to be sure, but it was not loosened by any Mexican traitor, nor by any fury shaming of the French. It was effected, wholly and solely, because the Mexicans had exhausted their ammunition, and their food, and found it hard fighting on an empty belly. They never would have surrendered if these primal necessaries had held out.

As it is the French have very little to boast of. Only a few days before the surrender actually took place, Gen. Forey offered to permit them to march out, carrying their arms, and with standards unfurled, if they would pledge themselves to remain neutral during the war; and he would not have been so generous, after the hard knocks he had received from them, if he had not thought they were likely to give him a good deal more trouble before he could vanquish them. They refused this offer, and surrendered at discretion, Ortega having previously disbanded his army—which shows they were by no means hopeless of their cause, but expected to meet him again some fine day before long.

The result proves that they were right. The loss of Puebla severs us it is, has not materially done to the least. They know that Mexico, not by the French, but by the Mexicans, is unconquerable, which would not hold out against them to hold out, and to the admiration of the world. Comonfort, a young and gallant officer of great military talent and patriotism, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief both of military and civil affairs. Mexico City is fully prepared for offensive, as well as defensive operations—and Juarez has issued a proclamation in which he calls upon all the people to flock to the National standard—declaring that he will defend the liberties and independence of Mexico against the invader, to the last coin and the last man.

It is stated by the Havana *Diario* that Gen. Ortega and many officers, and about 2,000 men, managed to escape from the convoy which was deputed to carry them to Vera Cruz. As the paper in question is in the interest of the French, there seems little reason to disbelieve the statement, and we hope it will prove true. The fatal and terrible *comito* is also carrying off the French soldiers and officers in Vera Cruz—and this will save a good deal of powder and ball, in the battles which are yet to be.

HOW MUCH?

During the day on which the Governor prorogued the Legislature of Illinois, handbills were posted on all the dead-walls of Springfield, calling on the Copperheads of the State to bring with them, when they should come to the Copperhead Convention on the 17th, each a contribution for the "poor sick soldiers" whom the action of the Governor had cut off from all legislative aid. The call was general, and we have no doubt it was widely disseminated. The Convention has adjourned, and now let us see what Illinois Copperheadism has done for the defenders of our soil. The journals in the interest of Jeff. Davis insist that there were acres of people on the ground. The Fire-in-the-rear organ affirms that there were 75,000 to 100,000 in round numbers, and that $47,500 were contributed. We shall believe it when the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission receipts for that sum. We hope it may be true that $47,500 were donated to the sick soldier's fund, but apprehend that the actual amount of cash that will be paid over will shrink as far below $47,500 as the actual number of the crowd was below the 100,000 reported to be present.

NO DEAD WOOD!

As amendatory of the gabble which conveys the idea that General McClellan is to be called back to the leadership of the Army of the Potomac, let us suggest that if any of the defunct are to be invoked in this emergency, General Jackson ought to be resurrected; or, if the reanimation of his bones is impossible, a pair of his breeches stuffed and mounted on horse-back could make no worse a campaign than that of the Peninsula, of which all the honors belong to Little Mac. But why be grasping after the ghosts of dead men? Old Abe is the man who ought to lead. Let him draw his sword and put himself at the army's head, and the Republic will be safe. He is the best General in the field.

☞ A dispatch from Harrisburg Tuesday contained this curious sentence:

At a meeting last evening, Gen. Cameron blamed the Government for not sending men to aid in the defence of Harrisburg, when it was known that he had contributed men and money for carrying on the war.

According to this report Cameron "blamed" the Government for not willfully sacrificing the National Capital, by withdrawing the army around it in order that the little inland town of Harrisburg, where the bulk of Simon's property happens to be, might be rendered safe. The reason he gives for this modest demand is that "Pennsylvania had so liberally contributed men and money for carrying on the war." We would like to be informed what special "liberality" she has evinced. She has never filled her quota of troops, and a considerable portion of those sent were nine months conscripts, who exhibited great alacrity in leaving the army the instant their brief term of service expired. As to fighting, Illinois, with half her population, has done twice as much fighting, and done it twice as well; and, as to the "money contributed for carrying on the war," it will be found on investigation, that for every dollar loaned or given, five have been taken out of the Treasury on contracts. Pennsylvania is able to do a great deal more towards carrying on the war, and she has now a fair opportunity to prove her loyalty by her works.

Missouri Convention.

In the Missouri State Convention on the 16th, a considerable portion of the morning session was consumed in discussing the right of Mr. Marmaduke to hold a seat in the Convention, he having, some time ago, been adjudged disloyal by the military authorities, and banished from the State. After much parliamentary confusion, he was finally admitted to the floor by a majority of one. The following is the vote by which the question was decided:

The People of Missouri in State Convention assembled do order as follows:

1. No slaves shall come into the State for permanent residence therein. 2. On the 4th day of July, 1870, slavery shall cease forever to be an institution in Missouri. 3. The Legislature may by law declare the political status of free persons of color, and provide by a just and humane system of apprenticeship, to be exercised through county authorities against such persons becoming a public charge.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, called up the emancipation resolution offered by him yesterday, and occupied the floor in its discussion almost until the hour of adjourn ment. He was followed by Judge Breckinridge, who spoke till near the close of the evening session. He s rongly urged speedy emancipation. In the afternoon session the Convention elected a State Emancipation Committee, as follows: Governor Gamble, first district; Dr. Isidore Bush, second; Joseph Bogy, third; M. H. Ritchey, fourth; John F. Philips, fifth; A. Comingo, sixth; Willard P. Hall, seventh; Wm. A. Hall, eighth; John Henderson, ninth.

Mr. Douglass offered the following, which was referred:

An ordinance for the abolition of slavery in Missouri. Be it ordained, &c., That no negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall be brought, or shall come into the State of Missouri at any time hereafter. 2d. All negroes or mulattoes now held as slaves in Missouri, and the issue of all such negroes and mulattoes shall, if remaining in Missouri on the 1st day of January, 1870, become absolutely free on that day. 3d. No law imposing restriction upon the sale of slaves in this State shall be passed by the Legislature at any time prior to the 1st day of January, in the year 1870.

Judge Birch presented the following, which went to the appropriate committee. The reading created much merriment.

Resolved, That the Committee on Emancipation be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the institution of domestic slavery, guaranteed by the Constitution of this State and that of the United States, and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. Foster submitted a bill providing for the recoiring of slaves in 1860; after that time it apprentices minors until twenty-one; negroes not to be taken out of the State, and provides for the support of the aged and infirm. Referred.

Willing to take the Oath.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that an average of ten in every one hundred of the prisoners of war brought to that city are very anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Their denunciation of the rebel authorities is most outspoken and vehement. In presence of their fellow prisoners they boldly declare that they are sick and tired of a service in which they have lost all the rights which they possessed before the war commenced, and that they had rather die than be exchanged. This declaration is not made to our officers alone, but to their comrades in arms, their neighbors and friends.

The Great Cavalry Fight.

In the great cavalry fight on the Rappahannock the Federal loss foots up 931 killed, wounded and missing. The number of killed does not exceed 100, and less than 100 are missing as prisoners. The loss in horses amounts to 1,545 head. The rebel loss as nearly as can be ascertained was 1,000 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners. Their loss of horses was in proportion. It was a most desperate fight, and, notwithstanding the check given to the rebels it did not prevent them from pursuing their contemplated raid, for within three days thereafter they crossed the Potomac and marched into Pennsylvania.

☞ An exchange, describing the new contraband law on the Kingston (New York) bank says the vagrancy is a "locale, seated on each side of a chicken." Another exchange thinks that her situation must be very uncomfortable and embarrassing.

THE "GREAT" COPPERHEAD DEMONSTRATION AT SPRINGFIELD.

A Failure as to Numbers—Ten Thousand Present.

THE PEACE MEN TRIUMPH.

Wood vs. Seymour—Wood Ahead.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 17, 1863.

The "great" Copperhead demonstration is in full blast. The "faithful," the Unterrified, have gathered from all parts of the State, but not at all in the numbers or with the enthusiasm that were expected. I have before me a call to the "Unterrified," as the document styles them, of "loyal old Fulton," which says that fully 150,000 Democrats are expected to be in council here to-day. But they have not come. For instance, take Cook county. The Chicago *Times* promised that at least one thousand Democrats would be on hand from Cook. Now, all that Cook has turned out, much to the detriment and loss of the Chicago delegation, certainly. The Invincible Club in Chicago kept the agent of the railroad on the run for two days, to secure 25 cars, which they asserted would be absolutely necessary, when the result showed that he had altogether more than he needed.

The Chicago Invincible Club brought on a lot of badges for the members—say a thousand—intending to sell them to pay the expenses of their music, but there being but a hundred, all told, in the delegation, and those the "dead beats" in the concern, they are now distributing them promiscuously in the streets; so that you will meet a man from Menard, Massac, Alexander counties, &c., labeled "Chicago Invincible." The Chicago Irish-man playing in the back lines of this city. The Club, to say the least, is "ambiguously expounded."

In circulating among the walks, I find various opinions mooted. The most talkative appear to favor immediate peace. The most talkative are in favor of giving the Administration support and holding it accountable for the result. But the dominant feeling appears to me to be peace at any price. It may be smothered, through motives of policy, however, by the leaders. They are after power and place, and are afraid to trust the control of their hands they will jeopardize the spoils.

At the meeting of the self-constituted committee, to make a slate for the Convention—that is, to draw up a set of resolutions for the masses to swallow and digest at their leisure, there was quite a stormy time. Four or five out of the eighteen were for peace at any price, while the remainder were in favor of "saying nothing as the issues of the war are for or against party for pitching into the Administration on "illegal arrests," "gagging the press," "overriding the judiciary," &c., &c. The majority represented the Seymour, and the minority the Fernando Wood order, and precipitated a fight among the Democracy. The Seymour men in the committee was composed of the heads of the party, and comprised such names as Governor Richardson, Anthony Thornton, Jim Allen, (Congressman at large) Bill Morrison, Tony Knapp, Charley Lanputer, Mason of Kane, and Bob Hamilton of Du Page. Harvey and three others were for peace. Dick Merrick said he was in favor of a peace resolution on either side, but against the war. Of eighteen members of this self constituted committee, but four were Wood men.

Now it will appear strange to you that all these "heads of mess" against them, the peace men should carry the Convention with them like a whirlwind. It happened in this wise.

This forenoon, after the self constituted committee of eighteen, as at recess, had agreed upon a set of resolutions, which contained plenty of abuse for the Administration, but nothing against the war in itself, or coercion, Gen. Singleton, editor of the Quincy *Herald*, appeared before, and demanded, as a hearing. It was unwillingly accorded. He acted if they did not intend to say anything against the war, and that they were for one. They answered they did not. Then, said the General, "I submit a resolution on that subject." This resolution took ground, and flew war, in fact it was simply the resolution against coercion of the Wood Democracy of New York. The General discussed his resolution at length. Finally Sam Marshall, who was Chairman, stopped him and declared the discussion closed. A vote was taken, and the General's resolution was put upon matters, the self-constituted committee sent over Storey and Merrick as ambassadors, and Gen. Singleton agreed that if they would adopt the peace resolution of the New York Democracy he would be satisfied. This was finally agreed to, and thus the Seymourites in the very house of their friends.

Thus, this convention, as I predicted, is a fight between the Seymourites and the Wood and Vallandigham Democracy, and in the fight the latter have signally triumphed. The Illinois Democracy are henceforth against the war *per se*, against coercion, and in favor of secession. They fully justify Jeff. Davis in every act he has done to withdraw from the Union. To this complexion I have been writing to you for the past two years, that the Democracy would be committed to. To-day my prediction has been verified in the event.

To-day Copperheadism has unblushingly showed its fruit. In all its hideous deformity it stands confessed.

After the leading men had said their say at the mass meeting to-day, I passed around to the stands shown where the second class chaps were holding forth. I did this to hear the sentiments of the orators whom the papers refuse to honor, but whom the masses delight to listen to, because they speak to their own hearts. At one stand I heard a fellow denounce the New England Puritans as cowards, and eulogize the Western Democratic soldiers. He was for cutting loose from those fellows and taking care of the Northwest.

At another stand I heard John Garrick of Chicago denounce the war from first to last. It was wrong in its inception and wrong in its continuance—wrong every way. No matter who had commenced it; that was not the question. It was wrong and ought to be ceased at once. He said the Northern troops were vandals and barbarians; they sacked cities and towns, made war upon women and children, &c., &c. The Southern troops on the other hand were gentlemen, commanded by gentlemen who populated this last year of war and of civilized countries. They knew the eyes of all Europe were upon them, and acted accordingly. He eulogized Stonewall Jackson as a noble man and soldier, and paid a rich tribute to his memory. He said he would stake his existence that he would not do in Harrisburg what our Western Generals had done in Jackson, Miss., that is, burn the Capitol. He also reproached some of the leaders of his party for not standing up to their principles like men.

These are specimen bricks of the speeches made at the side stands. At the principal stands the speeches did not utter so much treason. They introduced the poison covertly.

The Fair Grounds were occupied at an early hour by the teams of the various delegations that arrived from the country. At the highest calculation two hundred and fifty teams were in and about the place during the day, and from seven to ten thousand people in attendance. Colonel Warmoth, of General McClernand's staff, a very gallant Missouri officer, who was wounded at Vicksburg, addressed the mass at seven thousand, where Messrs. Cox and Voorhees were speaking. Ten thousand is certainly as high a number as can be rightfully claimed. The Democratic editors and reporters, I understand, however, have agreed to call the number 100,000. It being extremely warm, and the people impatient, proceedings were commenced promptly to time, 12 o'clock, by John Moore moving Dick Richardson to the Chair. Dick thanked them for the honor, &c., and said a list of Vice Presidents had been selected which, they might take for granted, were all right. So the crowd took the done in a heap. The following persons were made Secretaries: R. E. Goodell, Sangamon; Geo. S. Kimberly, Cook; H. T. Merriman, McLean; Thos. Madison; R. L. Merritt, Marion; J. Q. Harman, Alexander; O. C. Gray, LaSalle.

The principal speakers were: Richardson, Cox, Voorhies, and Dick Merrick. The side shows were addressed by Eden, McKinstry, Bill Morrison, Kribben, Marshall, Jo Allen, Springer, Robinson, Varuell, Chase, Wescott, Grathesse, S. L. Bryan, Connolly, M. Y. Johnson, Reynolds, Thos. R. Merrill, John Garrigus, Ashton, and others equally unknown to fame.

The cliquers profess that a large amount of money—$47,500—was collected for the soldiers, but I must say "I don't see it," nor will the soldiers, whom some of the speakers denounced as vandals warring upon women and children, "see it" either. Starne, the Treasurer, who got a gratuity of $5,000 from the Legislature, a few days since, is put down at $200. The sight will afford a thousand.

Gen. Singleton was in communication with Fernando Wood all day, and telegraphed his triumph to New York immediately. He is the great man of the Convention. He has put back the Democracy to the place where they were before Judge Douglas brought them out in favor of the country and the war.

ZETA.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION IN INDIA.

Blowing Sepoys from the Guns—A Graphic Description.

The following description of a terrible scene in India, like events in the same locality which have become matters of history, is taken from a book of travel, personal gossip and adventure, written by Mr. Stephen Massett, ("Jeems Pipes"), under the title of "Drifting About." The charges against the two men who suffered the English "civilizing" penalty will attract attention. The court found them *guilty of attending a seditious meeting* in Bombay, and of having made "*a highly inflammatory and seditious harangue, evincing a traitorous disposition towards the Government* tending to *promote rebellion against the State* and to *subvert its authority.*" For this crime the English authorities sentenced these poor deluded fanatics to be blown from the mouth of a cannon, *and it was done:*

Facing these Sepoys were placed three guns, behind each of the artillerymen stood, with matches lighted, ready to meet with deadly ball the first movement towards revolt.

Between the six cannons, three pointing obliquely to either side, were placed at right angles to the others in the square the two guns assigned for the awful vengeance or justice of the hour. Between and in the rear of them were arranged the stern guard, and the condemned wretches whose lives were soon to terminate.

Thanks to the courtesy of Brigadier Shoott, commanding the garrison, and Major Wilton Walker, I was permitted to take my position within six feet of the right hand gun, and such a spectacle as I then witnessed will live in my memory forever.

There was no outward excitement, such as attends ordinary public executions; no swaying to and fro of the multitude.

In all that vast assemblage of 100,000 human beings, a whisper would have broken the stillness.

The English officers rode along the lines, silent and severe of aspect. The champ of their horses' bits, the clank of their sabres, the roll of drum and trouble some, as they jarred the all-pervading quiet.

At five o'clock the Brigadier rode in front of the death guns, and for a moment the silence of the grave prevailed. It was only interrupted by what a voice audible to the most distant of the listening multitude, read in tones, clear, solemn and firm, the sentence of the court martial.

In the language of Hindoostan, It smote the ear and hearts of the convicts.

Thus it was rendered to me:

The Queen's Proclamation, you guilty of attending a seditious meeting in Bombay, and of having made use of highly malinous and seditious language, evincing a traitorous disposition towards the Government, tending to promote rebellion against the State, and to subvert the authority of the State (a breach of the articles of war), sentence you, "Drill Havildar Synood Hosein,' of the Marine battalion, Native Infantry, to suffer death by being blown away from the muzzle of a cannon."

The two men were then ordered to divest themselves of the paraphernalia of office. This was quickly done; they were then marched between files of the European guard, each a mutiny in mouth, and fiere bound tightly with ropes.

The culprit "Drill Havildar" appeared completely paralyzed, and attitude erect and head dignified, until he found himself in the grasp of the artillerymen.

He gazed imploringly upon the regiment to which he belonged—the meeting, I thought, that they might rush to his rescue.

He made a last appeal!

"Oh, Colonel Sahib! Captain—Sahib!—pardon—dear—dear Captain!"

They stood before him motionless! and that guilty, cringing, imploring appeal resolved had arranged the midnight slaughter of defenceless men, women and children, now heard with the mental agony of the doomed conspirator.

While the two men were being bound, not a syllable was uttered by the assembled host. The suspense lengthened seconds into minutes.

All eyes were turned for an instant from the prisoners to the native regiment—but they moved not.

A rattling of steel along the line gave notice that the Adelaide rifle was prepared to visit mutiny with slaughter.

As the word "prime" fell upon the ear, I noticed the 10th native infantry shook, as by an electric thrill.

It was now quite evident they might have feared that at the next moment the deadly rifles might be levelled against their front.

Simultaneously with the loading of the infantry, the guns to the right and left of the criminals were pointed at the two native regiments, loaded to the muzzle with canister and grape, and primed by the gunners seated with fatal match lighted.

From the ramparts at the fort four sixty-eight pounders looked threateningly upon the scene.

When the final summons was given—the bandmen looked terribly in earnest—and the English gunners were lashing the traitors with their backs to the cannon's mouth, it was really difficult to notice the wild, despairing expression in the faces of the doomed.

There was another pause; again the silence became oppressive; thousands and thousands of eyes riveted their gaze upon the victims; and the heart of the strongest there stirred more quickly, when arose from Capt. Bolton, of the Royal Artillery, the command:

"Let all retire from the guns, except the men with the portfires."

"At the word, fire, apply the match."

When the word "ready" was given by Capt. Bolton, the gunners in a moment lighted their matches—the portfires and the artillerymen stood immovable as statues.

The awful word "fire" rang out clear as a clarion note—the hammers descended on the caps—the smoke rolled upwards in sluggish circles—the cannons spoke as in tones of thunder—and the air was rended by many a ghastly witness, that retribution had been terribly visited upon those who designed to revel and to dabble in the blood of massacre.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

Our correspondent with Pleasanton's cavalry, on the Rappahannock, writes us a vivid and accurate description of the recent fight at Beverley's Ford, but as the facts have been all embraced in letters which we have already published, we are reluctantly compelled to omit his letter. He also furnishes us with the following correct list of killed, wounded and missing in the 8th Illinois cavalry:

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, AT BEVERLEY'S FORD, JUNE 9.

Capt. D. J. Hynes, co. G, slightly.
Capt. J. G. Smith, co. A, severe flesh wound.
Capt. A. Clark, co. C, severe, in the left wrist.
Capt. F. G. Smith, co. B, severe fracture in thigh.
Corp. L. J. Kenyon, co. A, missing.
" Chasman, co. A, severely.
" H. Blanchfil, co. B, severely.
John Payne, co. B, missing.
Corp. Wm. Hines, co. C, severely.
Corp. Geo. W. McKenzie, co. C, slightly.
James McGarty, co. C, severely.
Geo. W. Hawley, co. C, slightly.
Hiram H. Miller, co. C, slightly.
Miles F. Austin, co. C, missing.
Corp. Jos. A. Tarcop, co. C, missing.
Wm. D. Yopel, co. C, slightly.
Corp. Geo. Hunt, co. E, severe fracture left thigh, amputated.
Elhanet Hoarts, co. D, flesh wound.
Chas. Styter, co. E, severely.
Corp. Daniel R. Bump, co. F, flesh wound.
Corp. Wm. Hawley, co. G, slightly.
Corp. Judson A. Austin, co. G, slightly.
Corp. Wm. Judge, co. G, missing.
John Knapp, co. G, flesh wound.
Franklin F. Wakefield, co. G, slightly.
Wm. Hawley, co. G, slightly.
Sergt. J. S. Brooks, co. H, severely.
" C. Gilmore, co. H, left arm, slight.
Sergt. Geo. Hupp, co. K, severe contusion.
Corp. Silas D. Wesson, co. K, severely.
Geo. H. Hemingway, co. K, slightly.
James Evans, co. L, killed.
Henry Akins, co. L, missing.
Wm. H. Sulvely, co. L, slightly.
Thos. L. Butler, co. L, slightly.
Sergt. Jas. Hupp, co. M, slightly.
Corp. Amos Churchill, co. M, severely.
" C. Kline, co. M, severely.
Lemar V. Grant, co. M, severely.
Herman Yalding, co. M, slightly.
Sergt. R. B. Bradley, co. M, slightly.

The 3d Indiana lost one killed and twenty-six wounded.

The entire loss of Pleasanton's army is stated at 931 killed, wounded and missing, and 1,000 horses.

FROM KEY WEST.

What Our Cruisers Have Been Doing.

An Offset to the Operations of the Rebel Pirates.

Two and a Quarter Millions in Rebel Prizes.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

KEY WEST, June 6, 1863.

The S. B. Mallory (built at Key West, and named after the rebel Secretary of the Navy) has been chartered to take the cargoes of forty four prize vessels to New York, and she has a most miscellaneous assortment of goods, just the kind they most want in Dixie land. The Marshal of this district goes on in the Sonoma to superintend the sale of this property, which, under the new prize law, must be sold by auctioneers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and under the direction of the Marshal. We understand the cargo is appraised at the sum of $300,000. Some two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, sent on in the steam transport McClellan, will be added to this cargo, and sold together. The squadron in the Gulf—Wilkes', Bailey's and Farragut's—have lately been doing a damaging business to the Confederates. They have swept the Gulf of nearly every rebel craft that has dared to attempt to evade the blockade. The arrivals at Key West in May were as many as one a day—from steamers with valuable cargoes down to boats of ten tons—all full of cotton, turpentine, dry goods, salt, sugar, munitions of war and every conceivable article that the rebels anxiously desire for their exhausted markets. On one day in the latter part of May no less than eight prizes entered our harbor, five of them captured by one steamer—the DeSoto. The capture of so many vessels must be very damaging to the rebels.

The sale of vessels at Havana—such vessels as are suitable for blockade running purposes—has almost entirely ceased. Enormous prices were paid for light draught schooners, and quite a trade sprang up between this port and Havana, the Marshal selling vessels of all descriptions for cash here at public sale, taking treasury notes in payment, and the purchaser sending them across to Cuba, where they were sold at great advances for gold, realizing, in many cases, with the exchange, full one hundred per cent. profit. But the capture, of late, of so many vessels, has brought this traffic to a dead lock, and sales cannot now be made except at a loss. The contraband trade is a losing business. Over forty vessels have been taken by our cruisers in as many days, and the demand at Havana, for blockade runners, has suddenly ceased.

The ship S. B. Mallory has on board the cargoes of the following prize vessels, all condemned at this court by Judge Marvine. Among them is the cargo of the famous steamer Dolphin, which was built for one of Wilkes' squadron. When her hatches were taken off by the officers appointed by the Court to receive her cargo the first case hoisted up from the deck contained Enfield rifles, of which over forty boxes were afterwards found. Among other cargo on board were twenty-two cases, containing each two hundred cavalry cutlasses and the owner of the cargo writes to the London *Times* that his vessel was loaded with a lawful cargo. Full one half of the available space of this vessel was devoted to munitions of war. The cargo of the schooner John Williams, loaded at Nassau ostensibly for Beaufort, N. C., was placed on board the Mallory. She was bound from a foreign port to our own, and upon an examination of her cargo brought to light a ground tier of steel plates, sixteen feet in length, sixteen inches in width and two inches in thickness. Her third prize capture by the gunboat Octorara changed the destination of this material property from Charleston or Wilmington to Key West.

The goods on board the Mallory are from the following prizes:

Schooner Royal Yacht, 100 bales cotton, appraised at $45,000.

Schooner Five Brothers, 94 bales of cotton, appraised at $12,000.

Schooner Justina, four bales of Sea Island cotton, value $1,200.

Schooner A. J. Owen, of the steamer Dolphin consists of cars, muskets, machinery, hardware, medicine, boots, shoes, leather for rebel soldiers, engineer tools and implements, spades, picks, shovels, salt, tea, soap, quicksilver, brandy, cotton cards, &c., valued at $150,000.

Schooner Superior, captured by the gunboat Huntsville, 93 bales Sea Island cotton, 18 bales middling, valued at $30,000.

Captured by the gunboat Port Royal at Apalachicola, 50 tons of rosin, 50 casks of turpentine, 50 of copper, valued at $21,000.

Schooner Ann, 16 packages Sea Island cotton, valued at $4,000.

Sloop Enterprise, 1,253 pounds Sea Island cotton, valued at $1,000.

Sail cooner Charm, 94 bales Sea Island cotton, valued at $36,000.

The schooner Alabama, captured by the Sasquehanna, cargo was bales, liquors, soda, oil, nails, &c., &c., valued at $25,000.

Schooner Hortense, with squadientz, claret, soap, pins, thread, gin, shot, leather, shoes and lead, valued at $1,900.

Schooner Florence Nightingale, captured by the Octorara, 200 bales middling cotton, valued at $17,200.

Schooner Anna, soda ash, cards, coffee, dry goods, soap, &c., valued at $1,204.

Schooner Rosalie, thread, shoes, medicines, coffee, &c., valued at $2,768.

Schooner Mattie, shot, squadients, soap, coffee, &c., valued at $2,647.

Schooner Annie B., 20 bales cotton, valued at $2,840.

Schooner Ascension, cordials, coffee, wines, starch, linens, sugars, &c., valued at $2,940.

Schooner Ella, 20 bales middling and 14 bales Sea Island cotton, valued at $16,100.

Schooner Gen. Prim, 37 bales middling cotton, valued at $1,900.

Schooner Rapid, 27 bales middling cotton, valued at $2,250.

Steamer Eugenie, rifles, coffee, tea, shoes, &c., valued at $7,672.

Schooner Adelaide, a prize to the DeSoto, 28 bales cotton, valued at $4,560.

Schooner sloop Galvanga, wine, coffee, dry goods, squadients, claret, shoes, medicine, &c.; value $1,115.

Yacht of cotton, captured at Indian River by the Sagamore, and a lot at St. Lucie by the same boat, value $1,000.

Schooner Ida (2d), cargo of brandy, gin, assorted merchandize, &c., Honors valued at $750.

Boat Alligator, cargo of liquors and salt.

Schooner Maggie Fulton, cargo of soap, tea, shoes, pepper, &c., value $2,700.

Brig Dart, captured by the Dacotah off Mobile, cargo 22 bales cotton, value $4,875.

Schooner Clara Adelaide, cargo squadientz, soda ash, copperas, calico, pins, tin, coffee, brogans, cotton cards, medicines, &c.; value $2,400.

Pilot-boat Jas. Hauser, cargo of shoes, cotton cards, olive oil, cognac, medicines, gin, soap, candles, &c., value $2,000. Also, schooner Mary Ann, cargo of soda ash, hardware, segars, lead, wines, &c.; value, $3,000.

Schooner Theresa, cargo of champagne, brandy, merchandize, coffee, leather, nails, rum, tea thread, cotton cards, &c.; valued at $10,000.

Sloop L. Dudley, cargo soda ash, coffee, tea, gin, thread, cotton and cotton goods, &c., value $25,000.

Sloop E. Beckwith, cargo calfskins, coffee, pepper, cotton goods and soda ash, nails, alum, copperas, saltpetre, &c.; value $640.

Schooner John Williams, cargo shovels, bar iron, hard wood, cotton cards, coffee, cotton goods, spades, caustic, saltpetre and nails; value $30,000.

Schooner Sea Lion, 76 bales cotton; value $8,360.

Schooner Ripple, 58 bales cotton; value $4,500.

Schooner Junker, soap, dry goods, cards, brandy, candles, coffee, iron, &c.; value $3,000.

Schooner Handy, carbonate soda; value $940.

Schooner Five Brothers, cotton, value 1,000.

Schooner New Year, 74 bales cotton; value $7,250; eight chronometers, &c.; value $2,000.

Schooner Fashion, 48 bales cotton (Sea Island); value $6,350.

The entire cargo is valued at $300,000. It will be sold in New York as soon as it can be arranged after the arrival of the ship.

The Sonoma in which these cargoes were brought to Key West, have been sold in most cases. The John Williams will take a cargo of troops from other prize vessels, and be sent to New York.

In addition to these prizes, there are now in the harbor of Key West:

The prize steamer Eagle (British), captured by the Octorara while on a voyage from Nassau to Charleston, with a valuable cargo of Enfield rifles and batteries, of three years men, in the armies about Washington. There is no enemy in force approaching and consequently we have, therefore, bound to question the necessity, and, so, the justice and expediency of calling upon Ohio for thirty days men, to assist in the ripening harvest fields, for a sixty-day campaign. We cannot do Pennsylvania any good by such a call. Before our troops can be raised and go to her, the mischief will be done. We must be prepared to defend ourselves, in case there should be a formidable rebel invasion upon us; but it is terrible profligacy to waste our resources in spasmodic efforts, that seem rather to result from vague alarms than to be determined by a clear and comprehensive sagacity, and at the same time neglect the vital business of adding to the strength of our serviceable armies. Sixty and ninety day men are only beginning to be of some account as soldiers about the time they are discharged, and, unless in extreme emergencies, it is a waste of labor, money and time to call them out. Let the President enforce the conscription, promptly and fully, and bring out rebel all the troops wanted, and let him remember that every day's delay in performing this imperative duty multiplies difficulties.

West Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, June 16.]

We publish this morning the proclamation of the President, received by Gov. Pierpoint early Monday morning, calling out one hundred thousand militia—50,000 from Pennsylvania, 10,000 from Maryland, 20,000 from Ohio, and 10,000 from West Virginia—to be mustered into the United States service and serve six months.

The first thing that will strike every one is that the draft on West Virginia is largely disproportioned to our resources. Less than half the number of West Virginia can be reached by our authorities. Whenever we go south of the line of the N. W. Virginia Railroad we shall be met by our enemies, if any, in which a draft can be executed to do any good. So that practically it must fall on the population of some few counties of the Northwest. West Virginia, from her loyal counties has sent to the field near 19,000 troops already—a larger per cent. than any State in the Union according to the actual population from which it was drawn. There are counties—say Wetzel, Tyler and Ritchie—in which there are little else than able bodied men enough to cultivate the soil and support the rest of the population. In the counties through which Jones' forces passed, he has raid, it will be difficult for the farmers to make crops, in consequence of their losses in horses. In many of them, there would be, no doubt, actual suffering next fall, if nothing worse happens than has already happened.

The fact is, the draft called for men will just about sweep all the able bodied population from the State.

Only 10,000 men are called from Maryland, which has three times the population that can be reached here, and has not furnished anything like the number of troops West Virginia has sent.

This appears to be an unjust discrimination against West Virginia. In truth, we do not believe it possible to raise 10,000 men from our present resources, but we must raise all that is possible to raise. We trust the President may be induced to modify his proclamation, so far as it relates to West Virginia, so as not only to deal fairly with us, but adapt the requisition to our resources.

THE CALLS FOR TROOPS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

Stopping to Discuss the Matter—Lukewarm Patriotism.

THE CALL FOR SIXTY-DAY TROOPS.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 17th.]

If the President had proceeded, as soon as the Enrollment Act became a law, to take the most rapid measures for its enforcement, the conscription would have been over before this time, our veteran regiments filled up, and no necessity anywhere for additional men. But he listened to the timid counsels of calculating politicians, and to gentlemen of sanguine expectations, who thought we had soldiers enough and fast there was no need of the draft. And now, just before harvest in the great Middle States, there is a sudden consciousness of danger developed

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street,

LADIES', MENS' AND CHILDRENS' [illegible]

Boots and Gaiters, Embroideries, Trimmings, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, June 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, a large assortment of goods, being the stock of a retail dealer [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN ST.

LARGE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF

60 Crates best White Crockery And 125 cases Glassware,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, June 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, 60 crates of White Crockery, of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and consists of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Ware, and other patterns.

The crates are opened and will be sold in quantities to suit dealers. Also, 125 cases Flint Glassware, [illegible] Syrups, Molasses cans, Tumblers, Preserves, [illegible] Terms cash.

Country dealers can have their Ware packed and shipped at a small expense by experienced packers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, At the corner of State and Springer streets, on Lot No. 4, in Wilder's South Addition to Chicago, sell at PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible] The Two-Story Frame Store and Dwelling House, Now standing on the said lot four, on the said corner of said State and Springer streets, to the highest and best bidder for cash. J. L. JAMES, G. A. SPRINGER. Chicago, June 12th, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, By Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET.

We shall offer to the highest bidder every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale throughout the week, a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED stock of **Boots and Shoes,** Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot. [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Post Office Drawer 6131, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ALONZO BRUCE, DECEASED. Administrator's Notice. Notice is hereby given that I, Hiram Bailey, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Bruce, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, [illegible] at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third MONDAY OF JULY [illegible] HIRAM BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo Bruce, deceased. Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1863.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same [illegible] the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1863. THERESA GRAF, Administratrix. Chicago, May 28th, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. [illegible] Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing [illegible] BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers [illegible] JEWELERS [illegible] It is especially adapted to Leather, [illegible] IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use. REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22d, 1863. [illegible] J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May [illegible]

CHICAGO INFIRMARY [illegible]

Special Notices.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. [illegible] recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Cathartic in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms. [illegible] Its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] Ague and Fever, [illegible] Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Chicago [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

500 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, For sale by J. H. REED & CO, Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

THE IODINE WATER. [illegible] DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

MUCH FOR LITTLE.—To clean and preserve your Teeth, with the least expense and greatest satisfaction, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. To remove tartar or heal diseased gums, use HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, [illegible] permanently located himself at 86 Randolph, Chicago. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office on Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, [illegible] P. O. Box 3530, Chicago, Ill.

FROM A LADY.—West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 6th, 1861.—Drs. Hostetter [illegible] HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A HEAD OF HAIR, or Whiskers or Moustaches, of an unbecoming [illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE [illegible] J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! [illegible] The Casket of Pearls!! Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America. [illegible] By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] 179 South Clark street [illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible]

PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER are the months to purify the blood, [illegible] the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible] S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor. Agents in Chicago—BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., 146 Lake-st.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. 124 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Water Cure.

ROUND HILL HOTEL AND WATER CURE, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS. [illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. CHAS. F. REED, M. D.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. [illegible] DR. J. B. GULLY [illegible]

BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM VARNISH. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., Wholesale Western Agents.

Banking and Exchange.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & HAWFORD [illegible]

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—E. H. FLEETWOOD. [illegible] Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. This Bank will loan money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible] Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce In Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

A CARD. The Marine Company of Chicago. The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in NEW CASH CAPITAL, THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established; 1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department. 2. A Savings and Trust Department. The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 206 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York and Bening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3637. WANTED—300,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

A. E. KENT & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 82 Pearl street, New York, And 14 South Wells street, Chicago. Cash advances made when desired.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. B. HURLBUT.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 Lasalle street, Office No. 1.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible] R. D. VAN WAGENEN, R. JORDAN, ROSCOE B. PROBOCK.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates. C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. E. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Warehouse 83 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Express Lines.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH. FAST FREIGHT LINE Owned and managed by the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. [illegible] NO. 1 SOUTH WATER ST. W. C. PARSONS, Agent, [illegible] Chicago, June 1st, 1863.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. Important Notice to the Public. The United States Express Company will commence on the 15th inst. to do business on the following lines of railroads in the State of Wisconsin, viz: The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad and the Southern Wisconsin Railroad. [illegible] Very respectfully, E. D. COLVIN, Agent. Chicago, May 15th, 1863. The following named places will, under this arrangement, be reached by this Company: Waukegan, Ill., Racine, Wis., Waukesha, Wis., Milton, Wis., Madison, Wis., Boscobel, Wis., Prairie du Chien, Wis., Kenosha, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Whitewater, Wis., Janesville, Wis., Monroe, Wis., McGregor, Iowa. [illegible]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office, No. 150 South Water St., DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. T. L. MILLER. H. D. WILLMARTH. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO. Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS. MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

CORNS AND BUNIONS CURED ON A WARRANT. Office 124 Dearborn street. H. C. PARKER.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus and Arbitrary Arrests.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF JEHU BAKER.

Delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, February 4th, 1863.

I will next consider the power of the Government to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to summarily suppress treasonable practices. Here, as elsewhere, I would have the Government restricted to the powers given it by the Constitution; but we shall see that it possesses these high prerogatives in a time of rebellion and imminent public peril. The Constitution expressly provides that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion the public safety may require it." Whenever then in such cases, the public safety requires it, it is indisputably constitutional to suspend the writ. The palpable object of the power here given is to guard the public safety in case of rebellion or invasion, and the means provided for attaining that object is the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It cannot be denied that the means are commensurate with the object; from which it inevitably follows, that in case of rebellion or invasion, it is constitutional to suspend the privilege of the writ, wherever in the jurisdiction of the United States the public safety may require its suspension. When rebellion or invasion has taken place, the only limitation upon the power is, that the "public safety" shall require it to be used,—and of this it is plain that the Government, and not those seeking its overthrow, must be the judge. There is a limitation as to *time*: it must be in a case "when" invasion or rebellion has occurred. There is no limitation as to *place*. In this respect the power is general, and to be employed wherever the public safety demands its exhibition. It is entirely clear, therefore, that being in the midst of a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, with its open or latent affiliations permeating the whole country, it is more than the right, it is the constitutional duty of the Government, to suspend the privilege of the writ in such measure, and in such places as the public safety may demand, whether those particular places be in a state of actual rebellion or not. There being already a rebellion, that satisfies the condition imposed by the Constitution and the Government is not bound to wait until it has two insurrections instead of one on its hands. It is not bound to stand by powerless, while thinly masked traitors are sinking the mine, and laying the train for a further explosion. Under such circumstances it may send its lightning before its thunder, and smite the very beginnings of treason; and this, by the double warrant of the Constitution and common sense. Our homely household maxims cover the case; "a stitch in time saves nine;" "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure."

The object of this extraordinary power being to guard the public safety, it must be exercised in due reference to that object, and only to the extent that public safety requires; from which it results that the suspension of the writ in places where the courts are open, must be special and not general. In such places the suspension of the writ must be limited to misdoings *germain to the rebellion*. As to all other offenses, such as murder, theft, robbery, arson, counterfeiting and the rest—these having no direct tendency to rebellion, the very general rule would certainly be that the writ could not be constitutionally suspended; nor has any body proposed to suspend it in such cases. In every respect in which the writ has run and been obeyed in times of peace and loyalty, it is still to run and be obeyed; for in none of these respects does the public safety require its suspension. But as to treason, and those new and undefined turpitudes which have sprung up in dangerous alliance with the rebellion itself, the case is entirely different. Here the public safety may require the suspension of the writ, and to this extent the Constitution most obviously warrants its suspension.

We see, then, that for the purpose of understanding this subject, offenses are to be divided into two classes: the one including that great multitude of ordinary and defined offenses, which bear no special relation to rebellion; while the other embraces one defined offense—treason—together with a considerable variety of undefined offenses, all of which give aid and encouragement to the rebellion, which is wasting the nation and drinking up the blood of the people. The first does not endanger the public safety in that high and extraordinary sense meant by the Constitution, and are, therefore, exempt from the suspension of *habeas corpus*. The other class, in a time of rebellion, endangers the country in that exact and particular sense, and are therefore most clearly the very offences, as to which the Constitution authorizes the suspension of the writ.

Next, as to the summary detention of disloyal persons in order to guard the public safety in time of rebellion. The power to do this is correlative with the power to suspend the writ. These two powers go hand in hand, each implying the other. Command imagine a denial of the writ, without a holding of the prisoner. In denying the writ therefore, the Constitution inevitably contemplates a detention in defiance of the writ. It will give no relief from the detention, but withholds all relief. It therefore *justifies* the detention; for if the detention in such cases were unjustifiable by the Constitution, it would be absurd to suppose the same Constitution withholding relief, as it certainly does, by the suspension of the writ.

It is therefore clear that in the special case of rebellion and public danger, the Constitution authorizes not only the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but also imprisonment in despite of that writ. We have seen however that the suspension of the writ must be limited to offences germain to the rebellion. Imprisonment, therefore, in defiance of the writ must necessarily be limited to the same class of offences. But we have seen that most of this class of offences have not been anticipated, and are undefined in the law of the land. You cannot find written therein, any provision against hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, damning the United States Government, cutting down the American flag, and numerous other procedures, every one of which is an insufferable outrage upon patriotic feeling, and has a direct tendency to enlarge the rebellion, and set at naught the just power of the Government. For the very reason, if there were no other, that this crop of nondescript and disorganizing villainies, are not, and could not be provided for in the ordinary law of the land, the Constitution, with wise forecast, makes an extraordinary provision for them, by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and authorizing their summary suppression. If the writ in such case could not be suspended, but had to be obeyed, the Government would be at the absolute mercy of the great majority of this class of offenders. It could do nothing with them; for, inasmuch as there would be no law of the legislature, authorizing their detention, the most pure and patriotic judges would be compelled to discharge them. Hence mainly, the necessity of suspending the writ, in order to tie up such offenders to that summary mode of restraint provided for by the Constitution. I say summary, not arbitrary, for that only is arbitrary which lacks the warrant of law; whereas we here have the warrant of the Constitution itself, which is *the supreme law of the land*. If therefore the detention of such offenders in a time of rebellion, and in behalf of the public safety, is arbitrary and tyrannical, the Constitution of the United States is arbitrary and tyrannical.

In the case of rebellion or invasion then, when the public safety requires it, it is clearly constitutional to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to deal summarily with disloyal persons, notwithstanding the writ. Both these powers, as I have shown, are bound up in the clause I have quoted. This is sufficient, but this is not all. The power to suppress disloyal practices at such a time, rests even upon a broader and more comprehensive basis than that particular part of the Constitution. It is a direct emanation from all the powers placed in the Constitution, and which taken in the aggregate, constitute the supreme and sufficient Government of the country. I am not speaking of necessity, in the sense in which that term is sometimes injudiciously used. I will take nothing from the plea of naked and unsupported necessity, but will have all from the Constitution. The proposition is, that the Constitution, taken as a whole, being the organic expression of a complete Government, implies, as a part of itself, the power to defend the Government against every species of assault endangering its existence. What can be more certain than this? Why, even a court cannot be created, in the most general terms, without carrying along with it, by absolute implication, that which belongs to a court—such as the right to preserve order, and to fine and imprison for contempt. A Government for thirty millions of people is a vastly greater affair than any court, and for a much stronger reason therefore, does it carry along with it, by absolute implication, that which belongs to a government; but chiefly, and above all other things, the power to defend its own existence against every danger that may assail it. All but the wilfully blind must see this. Nor is there anything in the word implication, as used in this connection, to frighten the most strict constructionist; for no rule of construction is so strict as to cut off implied powers which are plainly necessary to effectuate and preserve the powers expressly given; and, it cannot be denied, that perfect power of self-defense on the part of the Government is necessary in order to preserve and effectuate the express powers given in the Constitution. This is conclusive. The Government would possess the power by constitutional implication if not otherwise. And how completely do law, patriotism, reason and humanity meet and unite upon this point. What could be more cruel and absurd, than to suppress a Government clothed with power to send a million of its citizens from all comforts of home, to all the hardships of the campaign, to all the diseases of the camp, to all the dangers of the battle field, in the brave and noble effort to rescue their imperilled country—while it possessed no power to lay its hand upon another class of its citizens, remaining at home, striking hands with the public enemy, gloating over every reverse of their country's arms, doing all in their power to bring about their country's ruin, and to make of none effect the shed blood of their patriot brothers, whose bodies moulder in the hundred battle trenches where they fell? What, I say, could be more absurd and cruel than this monstrous assumption? At a time like the present, therefore, when beleaguered by all the corrupt elements in the nation, the Government should strike out with an iron fist against all its enemies. It should put on the sword, the shield and the helmet, and lift from their resting places the thunderbolts laid by in the armory of the Constitution for just such special and tremendous emergencies as this! While its grand army of glorious patriots is struggling through smoke, and carnage, and death, to victory in front, it should make treason behind keep its court in the silent chambers of the abandoned heart that cherishes it—no matter whether that heart be borne in the bosom of a Governor, a legislator, or a private citizen; for all alike must justly bow before the supreme law of the country, or be crushed down if they raise their heads in treasonable opposition!

I am clear therefore, that during this rebellion, wherever there is a newspaper encouraging an extension of public mischief, by a withdrawal of the Western from the Eastern States, that paper should be suppressed, and the editor taken in charge by the Government. There is undoubtedly a scheme to this effect brewing among disloyal men in the West. The blindness, the folly, the suicide of closing our Eastern gateway to the outward world, and placing a foreign power between us and the markets of Europe in that direction, is lost upon men of this description. Their little, malignant, and criminal minds will see nothing, and heed nothing but hatred of the Yankees. New England is guilty of three offences for which they can never forgive her, but which, in the estimation of all just minded men, wreath her brows with a crown of glory. She hates slavery, she loves liberty, and she is loyal to the Government of the country! I will say to these men, and I know I am speaking the universal loyal sentiment of the North—five hundred thousand swords that have never flashed in battle, are ready to leap from their scabbards and drink the blood of the miscreants, though their name were legion, who may have the temerity to undertake the accomplishment of the damning deed their hearts are set upon! It is no part of the intention or purpose of the true men of this North land, East, West, or Middle, to surrender up their destiny, and that of their country and posterity forever, into the hands of knaves and traitors! This infamous project, threatening future and complicated danger to the country, should be met in its earliest approaches, and when these approaches manifest themselves at a time like this, they should be struck down at once by the strong hand of the Government.

Again, whoever pours oil upon the flames of civil strife by appealing to the spirit of insurrection should be immediately seized and silenced by the Government. Whoever is engaged in weakening the hands of the Government by discouraging enlistments into its service, should be promptly treated in like manner. Whoever is engaged in a secret combination hostile to the Government, whether "Knights of the Golden Circle," or other, and whether for the purpose of resisting conscription, resisting revenue laws, or for the formation of some new confederacy, should be at once arrested and provided for by the Government—with the single qualification that he is of sufficient consequence to be of dangerous influence. And whoever is guilty of trying to lay the Government prostrate at the feet of rebellion, by promoting desertions from the army, should be arrested in every case, and, if necessary, punished with severity. This last offense is of peculiar atrocity, and should be met with promptitude and rigor. The relation it sustains to the law of war is thus correctly stated by Bynkershoek, in his excellent book upon that subject; "I know too well, that those who promote desertion, are not less guilty, and do not deserve a less punishment than do deserters themselves; and indeed among some nations, that crime has even been construed into higher treason." [Law of War, p. 174.] And further, and emphatically—whatever demagogue and traitor, high or low, shall take it on himself to advise farther rebellion among the people, against these most just, most constitutional and necessary acts for the suppression of disloyalty, should be immediately taught the superiority of the Government over all demagogues and traitors whatever! Their game of being "left alone" while their deviltry spreads, ripens and matures, should be regarded as played out. Let the men in authority take this stand, to the extent that public safety may require, or be responsible for the dire consequences which may result from the non use of powers which it is their sacred and sworn duty to employ on such an occasion. Let them take this stand, proceeding with as much publicity, giving as speedy examinations, and as full a statement of reasons as the nature of the case and the public safety will warrant—and the whole loyal people will come to their support, as come the waves of the sea when moved by the winds of heaven!

The advocates of treason talk of liberty of speech and the press, without once thinking of the distinction between the liberty of a man and the license of a beast; without once thinking of that just subordination to law and social order, without which no liberty and no civil rights can be secure. Suppose a man should call your young people together, and under color of "liberty of speech" should proceed to controvert the fundamental principles of right and honesty. Suppose he should tell them that the principles of the Decalogue are all bosh; that one's father and mother are no more to be honored than other people; that a graven image is as good a God as any; and that there is no particular harm in stealing, killing and bearing false witness, whenever they appear to be to one's own advantage. How far would he get in this direction before you would feel tempted to interfere with his sacred liberty of speech? The fruits of such teaching might be a solitary crime or immorality here and there. Incomparably worse are the fruits of the teaching of treason against a just and excellent government. When that monster once lifts its head openly, it lights the torch of the incendiary in city, village, and country; it sweeps away millions upon millions of property; and it carries the red hand of murder to thousands upon thousands of hearthstones! If men would reflect upon the real turpitude of our American treason, they would be the more ready to see and appreciate the powers of the Government over the subject.

Individuals who are noisy in pretended devotion to the Constitution, had better make their devotion of some account, by defending and upholding, instead of denying and frittering away the particular parts and powers of the Constitution which are most valuable at this critical time. Most of those persons started out by indignantly denying the power of the Government to coerce *traitors in arms*, and by prophesying or threatening bloody resistance in the North, should the Government send soldiers to the field in defense of its life. Overborne by the general patriotic feeling of the people, their next cry was, that at all events the Government could do nothing with traitors not in arms; and upon this they are still ringing the changes. It is not too much to say—for the clearness of the law, together with their own antecedents prove it—that very many of this class of men are actuated by one of two motives—sympathy with the rebellion, or a partisan hostility which blinds them to the duties of patriotism. Let the American citizen pause and reflect what a terrible guiltiness he is incurring before God and his country, when he yields himself at such a time to the guidance of such motives! There are others who are actuated by neither of these promptings, but are honestly misled by demagogues, to whom they have unfortunately given their confidence. These want light, those repentance, and the blowing of the breath of true American life into their perverted hearts.

These disloyal demagogues are doing all in their power to mislead the people by infamous perversions of the history of English liberty, in which Americans take so just an interest. Magna Charta under King John, with its essential reaffirmation by the 5th, 25th, 28th, 37th, 38th and 42d of Edward III—by the "Petition of Right" under Charles I, and the "Bill of Rights" under James II, are the prominent and glorious landmarks of British freedom, and all are quoted and perverted by American traitors, even as the devil is said aforetime to have quoted and perverted Scripture itself. The great fact running through English history upon this subject is, that under King John, under Charles I, under James II, and on several other occasions, laws of the kingdom were suspended, or British subjects arbitrarily arrested and held, in a time of profound peace, when there was no pretence of public danger; when there was no invasion, or rebellion, nor any immediate threat of either. At such a time, and under such circumstances, John Hampden, Edmond Hampden, Darnel, Corbet, Earle, and many others, were tyrannically seized and imprisoned in violation of the law of England, for refusing to pay forced loans. At such a time, and under such circumstances, James II arbitrarily suspended several statutes of the kingdom, besides attempting to anglicise the Spanish inquisition, by erecting the "court of high commission" over the church of England. It was for such acts, perpetrated under such circumstances of peace and public safety, that the Barons met King John at Runnymede—that the Commons lopped off the head of Charles I, and drove James II from his throne. How widely do such exercises of tyrannical power—destructive of all liberty in any country, differ from that just measure of authority, lodged in both the British and American Constitutions, to guard the public safety on special and perilous occasions! And who but a demagogue and traitor at heart, will cite the resistance which was made to the one, as a precedent justifying resistance to the other?

The power of which I speak, though I take it not from necessity, was yet taken from necessity by those who made our Constitution. Its equivalent has found a place in every established and permanent government that ever existed, and must so find to the end of time.

It has found a place, though in different measures and under different forms, in the Constitutions of the three great free societies which have exerted the most extended political influence upon mankind—the Roman Republic, the limited Monarchy of England, and the United States of America. Whenever their Republic reached the verge of destruction, as more than once it did, it was the practice of the Senate to promulgate the "*senatus consultum ultima necessitatis*," the "ordinance of utmost necessity," and to place for the time being absolute authority in the hands of a dictator. Thus Cincinnatus, honored in all after ages, was called from the plow for the salvation of his country. Such was the Roman Constitution. By the Constitution of England, the great writ of personal liberty may be suspended, and disloyal persons summarily arrested and detained, whenever the kingdom is in real danger. It is not necessary that there should be an invasion or rebellion. In 1794, when Jacobin clubs, judged to be revolutionary in their object, were formed in various parts of the Island, the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, although there was no invasion and no rebellion. We have seen that under our Constitution there must be not only public danger, but also invasion or rebellion in the Republic, in order to justify the suspension of the writ. So that, as the extraordinary power provided for the safety of the State in times of great emergency, is altogether narrower in the British Constitution than it was in that of the Roman Republic; so, too, it is narrower in our Constitution than it is in that of England. But, though narrower, though bearing no likeness to dictatorial authority, either in England or the United States, it is equally efficient for the purpose of saving the State—for the reason that these communities are incomparably more perfect in their Constitutions than was the Roman Republic.

To say that this power is liable to abuse, or that it may be mistakenly employed in particular cases, is to say nothing to the purpose. The same objection lies to all human power. How often have innocent men been capitally punished, or subjected to the disgrace of imprisonment in jail or penitentiary? and yet we do not set aside our criminal courts, or strike our penal laws from the statute book. It is worthy of remark, that those who make the greatest noise about the hardships attending the arrest of traitors in the North, have nothing to say in behalf of the thousands of loyal men who have been deprived of their liberty by traitors in the South. They have no tears to shed for the hundreds of Union men who have died by rebel halters in the mountains of Tennessee, or been hunted down like wild beasts, and slain without quarter by rebel ruffians in Texas. Those Northern "bastiles," in which a few disloyal "victims of government tyranny" were for a time cleanly quartered and genteelly attended, do so haunt their liberty loving minds, that their imaginations never visit the foul and festering prison dens of Richmond and other places, were Southern patriots lie covered with vermin and rags!

In leaving this subject I will say that I think no man places a higher estimate than I do, upon personal liberty and the great writ by which it is shielded. Most true, the writ of habeas corpus is the daily bread of the Constitution; most true, the suspension of it is the extreme medicine of the Constitution; but there is a time for extreme medicine as well as for daily bread.

Miscellaneous.

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water street, Corner of Wells, Chicago, At all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, Wrapping Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines of every description. TENTS OF EVERY KIND, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, American Flags, &c., of Silk or Bunting, on hand and made to order. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets. AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, Which manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year, Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want, AT NEW YORK PRICES, with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle man, who seeks a profit at the expense of the consumers. "Money Saved is Money Earned." Dealers in the interior, who have not received my circulars, will please let me have their address that I may send them. TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females In Affections Peculiar to Females, The Extract Buchu Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Diseases, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, And Beautifying the Complexion

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu, FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

" Sarsaparilla $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letter for information, in confidence, to HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first class Passenger Steamboat PLANET, CAPT. L. CHAMBERLIN, Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City and all intermediate ports, on the following days: [illegible] Her dock is on River Street, first above Rush Street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River Street.

CUNARD LINE. Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool. The first class powerful Steamships SIDON, KEDAR, MARATHON, TRIPOLI, Will sail from New York every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday. Steerage Passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, [illegible] from New York $32.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency. For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION 40 Fulton street, New York, or to HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863. For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the Western Transportation Company BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO. FORMING A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express; The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H. MOSS, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 339 Broadway, N. Y. HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y. M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House N. Y. J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 203 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties Slip, N. Y. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Office foot of State street, Chicago. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes. For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents, viz: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. S. G. CHASE, 119 Pier, Albany, N. Y. S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. E. R. ROCK, Green Bay, Wis. J. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. JNO. BEAN & CO., Erie, Pa. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio. W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. [illegible] Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, No. 3 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connection at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (365 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes. SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky. W. H. & R. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. N. S. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West. LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO. IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connect at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI WEEKLY LINE To Chicago and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS. J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York. JOHN HOCKING, State street, Boston. GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh. JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Oswego. A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent. WALKER & BAYS, Toledo. [illegible], Detroit. O. J. HALE, Milwaukee. PALTON & REED, Cleveland. N. J. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 53 Clark street and 123 Randolph street, Chicago. Will prosecute and collect Claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Applicants can call at the office or address by mail.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers and Provision Dealers, Offer Smoked Hams at 7 cents per pound and Smoked Shoulders at 5 cents per pound, warranted. We have a large amount of Meats on hand, mostly of our own brand. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c., Which we call attention of dealers generally. Liberal discounts made from the above prices on large orders. Packing and Smoke Houses, 218, 224 and 236 Canal street. Principal Office and Salesroom, 190, 192 & 194 SOUTH WATER STREET, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—We pack, render, cure, smoke and give general attention to commission in all provision lines. I refer to business men generally of Chicago.

C. H. COWAN & CO., 241 LAKE STREET, Will pay the highest market price for Wool, Hides, Pelts, Rags, Old Metals, Beeswax and Ginseng.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5999. GILBERT C. WALKER. [illegible] THOMAS.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE At AUCTION, to Close an Estate. On MONDAY, 29th June inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, we will offer for sale at Public Auction, the following desirable business and residence property in Bushnell's Addition, on CLARK AND LASALLE STREETS, viz: ON CLARK STREET: Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block 16, each lot 20 feet front on Clark street by 120 feet deep to an alley. Also, the east 100 feet of lots 12 and 14 each 20 feet on Clark street—subject to lease to May, 1863. ON LASALLE STREET: Lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, block 16, each lot 20 feet front on Lasalle street by 120 feet to an alley. On lot 8 is a good dwelling house, now renting for [illegible]. Also, lot 4 block 21, corner of Lasalle and Elm streets, 81 feet on Lasalle by 120 feet on Elm. TERMS—One quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years, with 6 per cent. interest, annually. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

IRON AND MARBLE LANDS. The following lands are offered for sale or lease, as may be agreed upon, viz: Some 3300 acres of Iron Lands, Lying in Marquette County, Michigan, Lake Superior, from 11 to 13 miles southwest of the town and harbor of Marquette, on the Iron Mountain Range, well timbered, a branch of the Escanaba River running through the tract, [illegible] Also, lying in the same County, situated in Marquette Bay, 3½ miles below the town of Marquette, a tract of Land containing a Marble Bluff, [illegible] W. PALMER, Pittsburgh, June 12, 1863.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL, 600 feet of well docked Water Lots, 100 to 150 feet in depth. This Canal extends from the Chicago River north of Chicago avenue, to Halsted street, is 100 feet wide, with a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels that enter the river. [illegible] TERMS LIBERAL. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON SOUTH WATER STREET, FOR SALE. Southeast corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue—70 feet on South Water street by 90 feet on Michigan avenue. Terms liberal. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 200,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—Improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets minutely describing same, furnished. Taxes paid, lands and farms rented, and titles examined in above States and Illinois. Personal attention given in spring and fall to payment of taxes on all lands placed in my charge. W. J. BARNEY, office No. 3, over 112 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2681.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block, near Union Park, [illegible] S. S. HAYES, 2 Court House.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad, rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre payable within four years, good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Lots corner of Washington and State street. Lots corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. Lots 212, 214 and 216 Wabash avenue. Lot No 165 Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street. Lot of two acres south part of the city. Lots corner of Jackson and Wells street. Farms and unimproved lands. 800 acres of land in Iowa. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Building.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, situated in the South Division, between Buena Vista and Monterey, and State and Lasalle streets, to any one purchasing for subdivision, or investment this presents a rare opportunity. For sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Medicinal.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success. AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail. FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor. FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure. QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure. SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days. BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY. Stockholders' Notice. Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the city of Milwaukee, the 30th day of June instant, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company [illegible] CHARLES L. FROST, JOHN V. AYER, [illegible] Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1863.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 18 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the 15th day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend of the assets of said bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 15th, 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 163 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. SAMUEL HOWE, [illegible] ROBBINS. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

Proposals.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish [illegible] cross ties, [illegible] Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. [illegible] New York, June 9th, 1863.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

THE CITY.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Bamford & Baldwin, on the first page of this morning's issue.

KID GLOVES CLEANED.—If your kids have become soiled, take them to Mrs. Whittaker, at the Ladies' Depository, 61 State street, where they will be cleaned and repaired, on short notice.

PICNIC EXCURSION.—Remember the grand basket picnic excursion to Forest Bay Grove, near Waukegan, for the benefit of the Milwaukee Railroad Mission Sabbath School, to-morrow. Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 9:45 a. m. A pleasant time is anticipated. None should fail to go.

PERSONAL.—Among the celebrities who are to participate in the approaching Commencement exercises of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin—away up in the woods —we notice the names of Bishop Simpson, Rev. T. M. Eddy, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, and Rev. Charles H. Fowler, of this city.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—It will be seen by a dispatch in another column, that the "raid" has caused no detention of trains on this popular route, nor is any trouble anticipated along the line of the road. The obstruction of this great thoroughfare would be a great inconvenience to the public and the Government.

"WHO WILL SAVE THE LOST?"—A new piece of music bearing this title, and referring to the gallant part sustained by the 19th Illinois in the battle of Stone River, has just been issued by Root & Cady; words by D. R. Tompkins, music by Geo. F. Root. The piece opens with a very effective recitative, closing with a melody [illegible] is dedicated to [illegible] keeping with the scene it commemorates, and will become very popular.

A DESERTER SHOT.—On Monday evening last, Capt. Putnam, commanding at Camp Douglas, sent a party of deserters to Cincinnati, in charge of Sergeant Attwood, of Company F, 65th Illinois volunteers. One of the deserters, Eugene Sullivan, of Company F, 72d Illinois volunteers, attempted to make his escape from the cars, a few miles from Newcastle, Indiana, on the Cincinnati Air Line route. The guard ordered him to halt, but failing to do so, he was shot dead on the spot.

THE BRYAN HALL FESTIVAL.—Last night there was a merry throng of ladies and gentlemen at the strawberry festival at Bryan Hall. The Lake Forest University and the North Market Mission School jointly participated in the profits. This evening the latter has full sway, and we call upon all those who desire to see the friendless and homeless children cared for, to liberally patronize this entertainment. There could be no worthier object.

A NEW BOOK.—We learn that a prominent clergyman of this city, favorably known for his learning and eloquence, is about getting out a new book with the title of "Broken Columns," which is spoken of in the highest terms by W. C. Bryant and others who have examined the proof sheets. It is said to possess the most intense interest for the reader, while at the same time it is finished in style and language. Sheldon & Co., New York, are the publishers. We await its appearance with much curiosity.

PROTESTANT FRENCH SERVICES.—We learn that the usual monthly visit of the Rev. Chas. Monod, of St. Ann, to this city, will occur next Sunday, June 21st, when he will preach at 10:30 in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening, in the room over the store on the southwest corner of Wells and Erie streets. The regular weekly French services, conducted by the Rev. J. Bourassa, will be held as usual at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at the Chapel on Halsted street, between Lake and Randolph street.

BASKET PIC-NIC.—The ladies of Calvary Presbyterian Church have a basket pic-nic excursion to Forest Bay, near Waukegan, on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the benefit of their Sabbath school library. The grove is a delightful one, on the banks of the lake, and has been arranged for pic nics—with tables, good water, and everything necessary to make a day in the woods pleasant. Let every one, large and small, go and enjoy themselves, and help on the good cause. The cars leave the Milwaukee depot at nine a. m., and leave the grove at five p. m.; tickets the round trip, fifty cents. Tickets to be had at the depot.

THE NEW DIRECTORY—INCREASE IN POPULATION.—Messrs. Halpin & Bailey, than whom there are few men more correct and careful in this important class of labor—are vigorously pushing forward the work upon the compilation of the new City Directory. They have already fifteen pages of names in print, up to "Collins," and the increase thus far is 1,100 names of heads of families. If this increase is proportionate throughout the alphabet, this would show an addition of 10,000 names, and allowing four persons to a family—of about 40,000 population in Chicago, during the past year. The Directory will be considerably larger than ever before, and the expense and labor are immense, but the business men, we understand, have come up nobly, and liberally encouraged the publishers as they should.

RESISTING THE ENROLLING OFFICERS.—Two additional cases of resistance to Enrolling Officers came before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday. This time they were of men. John McMahon, of the Third ward, was the first examined. He demanded the authority under which the officer acted. A book and instructions were shown him, but he could not be satisfied, and refused peremptorily, but politely, to give any information. He was held to bail in $900.

Michael Caton, of the fourth ward, was very repentant on the examination. He had a family of six children, and confessed that he told the officer he would not go to the war, if he had a hundred bullets through him for refusing. He threatened to throw the official down the well, and said under other foolish things. He was held in $500. J. A. Cowles, Esq., appeared for the Government.

CHARACTERISTIC OF CHICAGOANS.—Strangers say of us that we never do anything half way, but go the whole figure, and that we are rising rapidly in the scale, as compared with any other city on this continent. Each succeeding year we erect more commodious and costly churches and business blocks, larger elevators, more magnificent residences, &c. Nor are our earnest efforts all confined to business alone—it is characteristic of Chicago that what her citizens undertake, they go in for doing at once, and thoroughly—be it for profit or pleasure—business or recreation. As an illustration of this fact, we urge upon any "doubter" who have a curiosity to see what the people do when they go on a pic-nic excursion, to visit Forest Bay Grove next Thursday. The excursion arranged for that day by the Musical Union, far outstrips any thing of the kind ever attempted in the Northwest, by Chicagoans "or any other man." For particulars, read the advertisement in another column.

A Brief Appeal to the Sabbath School Children of Chicago.

This, Friday evening, at Bryan Hall, will witness a happy re-union of the faithful, if you who read will lend your presence. The appointments for the festival will more than exceed your expectations. Its avails may be the means of great good to some friendless one who now has no happy Sabbath home. By special request, the original and beautiful recitation entitled "Union and Secession," the production of a Chicago lady, which alone is worth the price of admission, will be reproduced by about fifty of our young ladies and lads, in the most attractive manner. The attractions are many; the cause is worthy. Let everybody come. The North Market Hall mission should not fail in vain.

Coroner's Enquests.

An inquest was held, yesterday morning, on the body of Samuel Whitaker, a lad three and a half years old, whose disappearance was noticed in our last issue. He was missed on Wednesday morning at 11 a. m., and his body was discovered yesterday floating in the North Branch, near the Galena Railroad bridge. The jury found a verdict of accidentally drowned.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named Wm. H. Linsey, aged one and a half years, son of James Linsey, was killed on the Archer Road, near Halsted, by a loaded wagon running over him, killing him instantly. The wagon belonged to Chas. and Lyford. The jury would not censure the driver to the degree of [illegible] attached to the driver. The jury were discharged. To-day another inquest will be held on Isaac [illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Proceedings of Yesterday—Address of Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

The Commencement exercises of the Northwestern University at Evanston, began on Wednesday, the examination of classes having concluded on Tuesday evening. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held Wednesday morning, the chair being occupied by T. S. Hamilton, Vice President of the Board.

Professor H. S. Noyes, the Financial Agent of the University, presented the annual report, which was accepted. The following is an abstract of its contents:

The year has been one of unexampled financial prosperity. The collection of interest, rents, and other sources of income have been constantly in excess over those of the preceding year, so much so that, though the Faculty has been larger by one member, the amount receipted as salary by each professor has been somewhat increased.

The receipts of the past year have been $10,606.92, of which $2,000 is the scholarship, $1,650.70 from Chicago tide, and $707.86 from students' bills. The disbursements were $10,051.13, being an excess of $554.16 over the receipts. Of this was paid a balance of $4,683 due to the professors on last year's salary, the sum of $4,057 as salaries for present year, and $1,914.94 on the bond of J. H. Foster.

The assets of the University are estimated at $200,465.19, this of course including all real estate, furniture, improvements and personal property. The sum of $66,977.89 is due on scholarship notes, divided as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
294 notes at $100	$29,400 00	$11,941 00
125 " 50	3,875 00	4,744 00
259 " 30	7,800 00	5,815 00
70 " 25	1,900 00	1,295 00
18 other notes	2,167 65	787 94
Total	$44,143 65	$24,583 94

The report called attention to the advisability of trying to gather in those outstanding claims, and asked the Board to decide upon the means to be adopted, whether by employing a special agent or by the distribution of papers to the different local collecting agents. The report also mentioned the fact that the library was rapidly increasing, one of the grounds of the University, and that it would be a matter of economy to provide barriers adequate to their protection. The report also urged the necessity of erecting a permanent building for University purposes.

The Board entered upon an election of three Trustees by ballot to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of Hon. Grant Goodrich, A. A. Brown, and George C. Cook. Thirteen votes were cast, with the following result. Geo. C. Cook 13, Grant Goodrich 13, A. A. Brown 13. The report also urged the necessity of erecting a permanent building for University purposes.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms. The incumbents were re-elected as follows: For member of the Executive Committee, G. C. Cooke; for Secretary, H. S. Noyes.

Mr. Lord read a communication from the trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute, relative to a plan of participation in the use of the University Campus. It was proposed to erect a building for educational purposes, by such Institute, and to use the remaining portion of the ground for common purposes. The matter drew forth considerable discussion, the following resolution finally being proposed:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Board be directed to confer with the Garrett Biblical Institute such a part of the University Campus as may by both be deemed necessary for a site for proper buildings, and for the joint and several occupancy of such part of the Campus as may not be needed for the purposes of the special purposes—upon such terms and conditions as the Executive Committee may deem expedient.

In the afternoon the committee appointed to inspect the lake shore reported their examination, and recommended an appropriation of $1,000 or less to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee, in making some efficient protection as soon as practicable. The report was accepted, but no vote was endorsed as to the matter under the direction of a special committee composed of Messrs. Foster, Reynolds and Noyes. The report as amended was then adopted.

The special committee on buildings reported that they deemed it idly important that permanent buildings be erected as soon as possible, and submitted the following methods of providing the funds: To set aside fifty per cent. from collections on scholarships, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars; the first ten thousand dollars' worth of the unemployed real estate belonging to the University to appropriated to the second ten thousand dollars' worth of the unemployed real estate belonging to the University to appropriated to the second ten thousand dollars; and the first eight subscriptions; the building to be commenced as soon as sufficient funds are raised. The report was laid over till others had been heard, and was then taken up and adopted unanimously.

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Prof. Noyes presented the report of the Faculty, giving the following statistics:

The attendance of students for the past year is about the same as for the last two years preceding, as follows:

In the University	31
Preparatory Department	60
Total	91

The number in attendance last year was 87. The report expressed a conviction that the efficiency of the Institution would be increased by carrying on a simultaneous course with the Garrett Biblical Institute, and, in fact, a combination of effort had already been adopted. The report recommended, therefore, that the Executive Committee be authorized to make any change they might deem desirable in the time of vacation, throwing the longer vacation into the winter, in order to bring the two courses of study more nearly together.

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The Librarian, Prof. Daniel Bonbright, reported that the library had been increased by the addition of Appleton's Cyclopedia, Bentley's Congressional Debates, and forty-five volumes of miscellaneous works, presented by Harper Bros., making a total of seventy-seven new volumes. Also a collection of reports of Foreign newspapers, presented by Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

The Vice President and Secretary were ordered to make out a deed of the lot to Orrington Lunt, he having paid for it in full.

Bishop Simpson, from the Special Committee, reported that the available income for the next year would be about $6,200, and the property of the Institution, apart from that used for the University building only that available for endowments or income, was estimated at $295,000. He thought the Board could afford to appropriate $10,000 for the building fund, as more than $300,000 would be left, which would very soon be productive of a handsome income. The report was accepted.

The Faculty reported the following as worthy of receiving degrees:

Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts.

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Samuel L. Eastman, Alphonso C. Linn, Francis A. Springer, and Hiel B. Stewart, Master of Arts.

The Board then adjourned till yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, the Adelphic Literary Society was addressed by Rev. Geo. M. Steele, of Boston, on "Manhood, or Men and the Making of Them." Mr. Steele is a clear and profound thinker, and a vigorous writer—such a man as will make his mark upon the age and the community in which he lives. He announced by telling that many more are born half-made—they have hands and muscle, but no brains; or brains, but no hearts, or, at most, only very brave, or very soft, or very hollow ones. He grew with Jas. C. Calhoun, and Mrs. Stowe's Topsy, that men are not born. All men, who are men, are made, self-made. The address, in spots, is familiar excellence from the atmosphere of advantageous surroundings. Still, advantages are not to be despised.

Circumstances affect reputation more than character. The speaker eloquently portrayed the various forces that go to make up the moral soul are not only materials from which to make a man; they are subjects to be ruled. The most important thing in building up character is perfect self control. There is enough government of others in State, in school and family, but the art of self government is too little attended to. When a young man ceases to be controlled exclusively by the will of others and assumes the government of himself he finds the departments of the realm of rebellion; the appetites, passions and propensities have to be coerced into submission. Man was made to work, and his chief rule he does not like to do it. Some men do not seem to know why they are born, but they appear to suspect that the object of living is that they may eat. Work is any productive, systematic effort. In the choice of occupations in life we should consult our natural capabilities. We are not all adapted to all spheres in life. Every man has his "mission," his calling—minister are not an exception. He spoke of the difficulties of making this choice. One of these arises from the desire to be great, i. e., notorious. It takes two things to make a man historically great, viz., ability and circumstances. If mere glory is aimed at, true greatness will not be attained. Very many great men have been those of the humble occupations. He gave several examples, from Shakespeare to Gen. Banks, all of which show that work is what makes men. Education is the entire process of building character. The industrial pursuits demand culture, and are consistent with it. Culture does not come principally from schools—these only teach how to learn. All spheres of life give opportunities for mental activity, if the mind only will act. Few men call read nature. We are greatly indebted to Hugh Miller, to Linnæus, to Comte, and to other scientists. Reading, for translating the volume of nature into the modern languages for our perusal. Working thinkers have been the great benefactors of the race. The schools of South have produced no great ideas, though Davis and Beauregard have applied concretely to practical works of science.

RESUMING ON THURSDAY.

The exercises commenced at 10:30 A. M. Opening prayer by Rev Dr. Dempster, Prof. of Systematic Theology. After singing, Rev. O. H. Tiffany delivered

THE BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Dr. T. said the task assigned him was rendered easier by the knowledge of the fact that it was but an addition to instructions wisely digested and faithfully given during the years of the residence and pupilage of the remaining students. They were now to leave those instructions, those pleasant groves, their quiet village homes, and to take their places in the world among men. The future lies before you with its pages all unwritten. That they might not be without a word of admonition as well as of encouragement, the speaker stated that he had chosen to bring to their attention the elements of character essential to success. The first element of success was shown to be energy, and numerous striking instances were mentioned to illustrate the point. The reformers, the leaders, the thinkers of every age, have been men of energy and enthusiasm, who have done with their might what their words failed to do. He who goes half-heartedly to the performance of labor, has within him a difficulty to be overcome more fearful than any outward task. High ambition, unsatisfied by persevering energy, degenerates into an idle longing without purpose and without fruit. The fabric of knowledge and the temple of fame rise up slowly but steadily under the hand of untiring industry, while on the other hand will and mind stand among the gathered materials of the building, waiting day after day and year after year, and all the time scarce laying one stone upon another.

In all ages, those who have commanded respect, have done so, not by the mere possession, but by the use of natural gifts, and he who has not the energy requisite to call out his powers, nor the courage to engage them, were better without their great endowment. In old age courage and stability have won admiration; they are component elements in the character of all heroes; around them gather the honorable prayers of all classes and of all grades. All great men, however they may differ in one respect, are alike in the love and ovation of the world, the record of their lives is but the register of their deeds.

In order to complete success, the energy which is essential must be under the control of a disciplined mind. The impulsive will must be subordinated to the disciplined intellect. Without the balance resulting from culture, energy would be mere restlessness. Mere force not brought within the compass of law tends to disorder, and defeats success. The elementary training to which you have been subject, continued the speaker, is designed chiefly to aid in obtaining liberal and comprehensive views of the departments of learning, and in acquiring habits of prosecuting them with success. The speaker alluded to the advantages gained by the study of the different branches, the discipline of mind, the power of discrimination, the habit of patient research and close reasoning acquired—so essential to true culture.

By constant labor to vigorous thought the mind acquires sobriety, compactness, strength; the scope of mental power is enlarged, and at the same time the faculty of discrimination is made acute, and thus is gained that self-control which restrains energy within bounds, calming it to act none the less powerfully, none the less forcibly, but rather with increased and intensified force, and what is more important, always in the right direction. Culture gives the power to thought, the efficient agent of success.

Obedience to the active will, brings man into harmony with the universe. Philosophic culture is the link which binds us to the great spirits of the world. The mutual action and reaction of these elements of success before the development of individual peculiarities, mark the character. Thus has history accumulated heroes. Gigantic intellect and majestic will have mastered the world, and determined its progress, have decreed its fate.

Endowed with as much energy as Napoleon, filled with as pure a love of liberty as Washington, as full of sympathy as Wilberforce, there was one who surpassed them all in the grand combination of human elements—a character that might have achieved the Revolution; Hamilton might have guided State policy through his difficulties; a Wilberforce, combining their force might have refused a crown and kingly honors, but neither Bonaparte, nor Hamilton, nor Wilberforce, could, like George Washington, have done them all. None of these possessed that completeness of character, which enabled Washington to lead the army, guide the State, and then put down his sword.

None of them so completely realizes the ideal man, for to so great natural gifts, none of them so richly superadded the educational conversation. Confident in this fact, America heeds not the rush of good and great men into the temple of renown; nor fears that they shall fill up every niche, crown every pedestal; for not until the temple is complete, its arched dome rounded to the sky, its summit piece glowing in the cloud, serene in constant sunlight, not till then shall be found the true place for Washington, the patriot, statesman and Christian.

To achieve success then, gentlemen, seek for an energy of will to carry you through opposition, and seek to control it by culture—seek that maturity of culture which will develope a pure reason, seek a true sympathy with nature, with humanity, with God.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

After the usual opening exercises, Henry M. Bannister, of Evanston, delivered an oration, selecting as his subject: "The Study of Nature," Hiel Bronson Stewart, of Fayette Point, on the "Utility of Parties." Masters orations were delivered by Francis A. Springer, A. B., on "Hero Worship," and by Alphonso C. Linn, of Evanston, on "First Principles."

Prof. Noyes conferred the Degrees, as follows: Almus Butterfield, Bach. of Arts; Henry M. Bannister, Bach. of Philosophy; Samuel L. Eastman, Alphonso C. Linn, Francis A. Springer, and Hiel B. Stewart, Master of Arts.

After music by Vass & Dunn's Light Guard Band, the Exercises were closed by a Benediction by Dr. Tiffany.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN GARRETT BLOCK.

Very Liberal Contributions of Money and Supplies.

This community has learned from our columns the success the project of establishing a "Soldiers' Home" in Chicago has attained. We are happy to announce that the ladies of our city have followed the plan to a successful conclusion. Difficulties have been overcome and obstacles removed which to a small extent would have appeared insurmountable, and in the future, the brave soldier going to his comrades on the battle field, or returning sick and disabled, will find here a half-way house, a resting place.

The ladies met yesterday afternoon in the War Committee Rooms in Garrett Block, and listened to the reports of different committees appointed at a previous meeting.

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of selecting a suitable location, reported through their chairman, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, that they had carefully examined all the buildings, north of Van Buren street, in the South Division, suitable for the "Home," and had unanimously selected the house No. 45 Randolph street, at an annual rental of $300. The house is an unobjectionable one of the kind, and the committee were cast, with the following result. Geo. C. Cook 13, Grant Goodrich 13, A. A. Brown 13. The report also urged the necessity of erecting a permanent building for University purposes.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms. The incumbents were re-elected as follows: For member of the Executive Committee, G. C. Cooke; for Secretary, H. S. Noyes.

Mr. Lord read a communication from the trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute, relative to a plan of participation in the use of the University Campus. It was proposed to erect a building for educational purposes, by such Institute, and to use the remaining portion of the ground for common purposes. The matter drew forth considerable discussion, the following resolution finally being proposed:

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RESUMING ON THURSDAY.

The exercises commenced at 10:30 A. M. Opening prayer by Rev Dr. Dempster, Prof.

The Judicial Convention.

The Republican Convention of delegates from Cook and Lake counties, for the nomination of Circuit Judge, convenes this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Supervisors' Room in the Court House. The primary elections in the city were held last evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and below we append returns as far as received:

FIRST WARD.

John Wentworth, Geo. W. Gage, John Lyle King, J. W. Scarboro, Charles Douglass, Frank Wentworth, Conrad Dehl.

SECOND WARD.

A. Garrison, M. W. Leavitt, A. Kohn, Isaac Speer, Fernando Jones, Fred. Hartman.

THIRD WARD.

J. K. Pollard, Peter Wolf, O. B. Maples, Luther Haven, C. B. Hearth.

FOURTH WARD.

S. A. Irvin, Henry Winning, William H Rice.

SIXTH WARD.

William C. Deakman, William Hearson.

SEVENTH WARD.

S. K. Dow, Richard Clark, P. A. Smith, Jacob Ruh.

EIGHTH WARD.

Lewis Dodge, Geo. Miller.

NINTH WARD.

Sanford Johnson, Stephen Clement, U. Locheater, J. W. Borden, N. B. Harrison, Henry Meyer.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

E. W. Warner, John Herring, Adolph Meller, George Knorr, Jacob Anders.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

H. A. Kaufman, E. Shipman, H. Rawson, A. D. Reynolds, M. F. Beecher, F. Apel, ——Falcher, Taylor.

The Opera—"Dinorah."

Last night was a genuine opera night, and the Theatre was filled from pit to dome besides a handsome number of wall flowers. The audience was the largest of the week, and the handsomest of the week, and the styles were bewitching in the extreme. There was more of the operatic affiatus noticeable, owing, probably, to the fact that the opera was new, very light and graceful in its movement, and full of easy flowing melody, with some capital ductts and the always beautiful Shadow aria. The plot is a mixture of bagpipes, thrilling bells, buccbanalian and sacred choruses, melancholy moons, lightning rocks, gusts of wind and a goat all mixed up in a crazy chaos. In fact it is no plot at all, which is the thing, of course, in opera, as one with any common sense in the plot could not be tolerated.

Cordier was Dinorah; Brignoli, Conentino; Amodio, Hoel; Susini, the Hunter; Lotti, the Reaper; and Morensi and Stockton, the Scatherds. Cordier was absolutely bewitching, full of grace and naivete, and rendering the part with an indescribable abandon which can appertain only to the Gaul. The Shadow song was done in most admirable taste, and with a perfection of tone and nicety of execution we have rarely heard equalled. It was certainly superior in many if not all respects to Carlotta Patti's rendition of the same a short time since. She was heartily encored by the audience, who got into quite a little tempest of enthusiasm.

Brignoli is incorrigible in the way of doing as he pleases, and he according walked through his character to suit his own royal will. There was little in his part to bring out his glorious tenor, but still he sang well, though evidently out of sorts. Susini introduced the last act with the Song of the Huntsman which was splendidly rendered, and received a merited encore. Lotti did the Reaper's song very well, and carried off his share of the applause. One of the most charming morceaux of the evening was the little duo *sul prati* by Morensi and Stockton, which was rendered exquisitely.

The goat is entitled to a large degree of credit for the discretion and dignity with which he performed his entrees and exits. He was a strictly respectable goat, and in this regard the opera fans and the styles, which cannot be said of the bipeds, for there were as many styles present as there were tongues at Babel. He paid no attention to them but went through his part like a philosopher.

Considerable work is yet needed upon the orchestra before it is reduced to anything like system, or before it will pay a due regard to the Christian time of the breaks were shocking. Rub them with the baton a little harder, Signor Muzio.

To-night the old and favorite Trovatore is on the bills. Of course everybody will go to hear it.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

A decided musical want is met by Mason & Hamlin's cabinet organ, an instrument which is fast usurping the place of the harmonicums, melodeons and Reed organs, with which the market has been flooded. These instruments, and even the piano in some respects, have failed to meet the popular want, especially in the production of church music, which involves sustained tones and closely connected harmonies. The chief peculiarities of this splendid instrument are the Automatic Swell, the Double Bellows, the Knee Stop, and the Combination Valves. These various improvements place the instrument completely under the control of the player. The tones are rich, powerful, round and sweet, and the effects wonderful in their variety. The *crescendo* and *diminuendo* cannot be surpassed. It is capable of orchestral effects and rapid music, and runs, trills and arpeggios may be performed with the utmost ease.

The Combination Valves obviate all trouble from decomposition and sticking, occasioned by changes in temperature, which are so certain in the ordinary India rubber valves. The Automatic Swell is self-acting, or one that is opened or closed without the aid of a separate pedal or stop. Its value lies chiefly in the beautifully graduated *crescendo* and *diminuendo* which may be produced. The tone may be increased from the faintest whisper to the full power of the instrument, simply by the blowing. The Knee Stop is also a decided convenience for the performer, who has both hands fully occupied.

The great advantages possessed by these instruments render them a decided desideratum in families while the low prices at which they are afforded, brings them within the reach of almost every household. They are to be obtained with four or five octaves, one and two rows of keys, and with from one to six sets of reeds each. The firm well known to music dealers of this city, are the agents in the West, and are making rapid and heavy sales. It is often the case that their orders are taken off their hands at the freight depots, so pressing is the demand for them. Samples may be seen at their extensive rooms in Larmon Block, and we earnestly invite our readers, in the city and country, who would possess a very superior instrument—superior, in many respects, to the piano—an instrument capable of the sweetest of tones, and of immense power, to call and see them. We have no hesitancy in recommending them for every drawing-room, and for any performer, however proficient.

FIRES.—At about half past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the frame attached to the brick dwelling No. 206 Blue Island Avenue, was discovered to be on fire, and was burned down, resulting in a loss of $300.

The buildings and cooper shop which were burned yesterday morning on South Clark street belonged to John Lineworth. The total loss was about $1,500—fully covered by insurance.

There is nothing of any moment transpiring in the Wool market. Dealers there is still that vague feeling of uncertainty which gives rise to conflicting opinions. However, the majority of them are willing to give 55@55c for good washed Wool. We have heard of only one Eastern buyer being in the market, and from all we could learn, these prices are rather high for him to operate. Dealers here have not as yet received any orders from their Eastern correspondents to buy. A few days at farthest, hower, will give a status to the market.

The great Cattle market opened this morning with a light run of Cattle, and with the exception of one or two small droves, none of them were attractive to shippers. On Philadelphia and Baltimore account there was no inquiry, as the rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania has put an embargo on the railroad. The transactions were light—about 200 head at a range of $3.75@5.25—the latter figure for one drove premium State steers from Sangamon county.

Live Hogs were in fair supply, but as regards quality were very inferior to the receipts of yesterday. In view of this, buyers insisted on a decline of about 10c, at which the market was moderately active. About 4,000 changed hands at a range of $5.60@4.35—the bulk of the sales being at $3.70 @3.85.

THE WOOL TRADE.

WOOL IN OHIO.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

Wool dealers here, who are in continual correspondence with agents and dealers in the wool growing sections of the country, particularly that part which is tributary to this place, report that there have been but few clips marketed. Raleigh and Boone having sold off their entire stocks, each, of course, is aiming to do the best he can. Reports of shearing have sent orders or money to their agents throughout the country, to make purchases. Those who are willing to buy are not willing to pay more than 60@65c, according to quality. We observe quotations of sales of coarse wool sold in Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, at 55@56c. In that market there is no disposition on the part of buyers to pay more for fine, and producers are holding back for higher rates. On the other hand, the Zanesville *Courier* and *Gazette* chronicles the sale of 17,000 lbs of wool, by an extensive wool grower in that portion of Licking county, at 65@66c. This is certainly a remarkable sale, and of a prime quality.

[From the Ripley (Ohio) Dispatch, 13th.]

Wool is beginning to come into market in small quantities, and the prices are very firm at 60 to 65 cents. Farmers are in no hurry in bring out their wool, expecting that prices will rule higher. We have no advice to give, other than to sell when an offer is made of all an article is worth.

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 17th.]

During the day we have seen the reports from a number of place where wool has been purchased within the past two days, and we note the range has been from 50c to 55c. Some of the lots bringing 55c, and not few and others more. The whole average on about 5,000 pounds end up into about 52½ cents. Here is a fair chance for a little profit. Price ranging from 35 pounds in quantity to 120 was 'clipped.

It is estimated by good judges that there has already been sold 100,000 to 200,000 pounds in this State.

Yet the great mills have not entered the market, nor have they employed their usual agents. The Hamilton mills, which generally takes out of this State from 400,000 to 1,000,000 of pounds, has not given any order to its usual agents. We note, however, that there is a number of men at our hotels who are stopping for a few days only, and who will probably go into the market as quick as they can locate desirable lots.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 17th.]

Our esteemed correspondents at Hillsdale furnish us with the price of wool paid on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad on Monday as follows:

Hillsdale	55@60
Jonesville	55@60
Coldwater	55@57½
Sturgis	60@65
Three Rivers	55@58

At Pontiac yesterday, 60c was paid, but the market was comparatively lifeless, only light lots selling.

WOOL IN EASTERN MARKETS.

[From the Providence Journal, 15th.]

Market dull. The sales for the week have been 41,000 lbs fleece at 70@75c; 10,000 lbs pulled at 100@[illegible].

WINCHESTER.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 18th.]

Wool begins to arrive by teams in small quantities, but here, as in other markets, it has yet come in by railroad. The prices paid thus far have ranged from 50 to 55c—much lower figures than farmers generally are disposed to sell at.

Wide Water Receipts.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the first week in June, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1862	88,200	707,600	627,000	15,300
1863	30,000	734,000	723,000	2,000
Dec.	7,600 Inc.	27,600 Inc.	96,000 Inc.	13,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1862	186,800	3,594,100	1,977,700	217,100
1863	161,850	3,896,400	3,078,900	49,500
Dec.	24,950 Dec.	302,300 Inc.	1,101,200 Inc.	167,600

Making the Capital stock of the New Company $3,550,000

The bonded debt on the Chicago and Milwaukee road is 900,000

On the Milwaukee and Chicago road 850,000

Total bonded debts $1,750,000

EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD for the following years, together with the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending June 15, 1863: